



REPORT
ON THE
State of Public Health in Burma
During 1950



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RESOLUTION

ON THE

Annual Report on the State of Public Health in Burma

During the year 1950.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of the Union of Burma,
Ministry of Health No. 8 Ma Kha (Ha) 55, dated the 25th November 1955.

READ—The Annual Report on the State of Public Health in Burma during 1950.

RESOLVED THAT—The Report be published.

By order,

BA SEIN,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of the Union of Burma,
Ministry of Health.*

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REPORT

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State of Public Health in Burma

During 1950.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction

The Vital Statistics figures recorded in 49 towns during the whole year have been shown in the main statements of the report under review. The figures for the remaining 21 towns could not be included as no reports were received from 17 towns while the health authorities of four others submitted Vital Statistics figures for part of the year only after occupation of the town by Government.

Calculations have been based on the population figures of 1931 census.

Rainfall.—A short account of the rainfall in Burma during the period of May to October 1950, received from the Director, Meteorological Department, is furnished below :—

I. Onset of Monsoon.

The temporary onset of monsoon in Tenasserim occurred about the third of May when monsoonish conditions prevailed in that division. On subsequent days, the southwest monsoon temporarily advanced into South Arakan, Central Burma, the Northern Shan State and the northern Burma areas where local rains or thundershowers occurred during the first week of May. Then for about a week there was a break in the whole country except in Tenasserim where widespread rain or thundershowers continued. The actual onset of monsoon was late by about a week in Tenasserim Division (the normal date being about May 10th). The actual monsoon broke in Tenasserim by about the middle of the third week of May and in Arakan, the Delta, the adjoining Dry Zone and the Northern Burma Districts by about the end of the fourth week of May.

II. May.—Locally heavy rainfalls were recorded in Tenasserim Division during the second week of the month in association with a depression which developed in the North Andaman Sea in the afternoon of 12th. This depression deepened further on the 13th and crossed the coast north of Bassein in the afternoon of the same day. The

actual onset of monsoon was associated with another depression which formed in South Andaman Sea on the 23rd May. It intensified further and moved into the North Andaman Sea on the following day. This depression developed into a cyclonic storm on the 25th and moved into the Central Bay on the subsequent two days. On the 28th, this cyclone weakened and crossed the Circars coast on the same day. It was responsible for some heavy rains in Tenasserim, the Delta and Arakan. Noteworthy amounts of heavy rainfall recorded during the month were :—5'45" at Kyaukpyu (31st), 4'88" at Victoria Point (12th), 4'64" at Thatôn and 4'48" at Pegu (31st), 4'10" and 4'05" at Akyab (on 28th and 31st respectively).

The total amount of rainfall was 11 to 12 per cent in excess of the normals in the Kachin State and Arakan, and 15 to 28 per cent in defect of the normals in the Northern Burma Districts, the Delta and the Shan States. In the Dry Zone, it was 45 per cent in defect of the normal.

June.—Due to the activities of the monsoon in the first ten days and due to the occurrence of a depression in the North Bay of Bengal in the last ten days, some heavy rains have occurred in the coastal divisions, the Northern Burma (Chindwin Districts), the Shan States, the Dry Zone and the Kachin State.

The noteworthy amounts of heavy falls recorded during the month were :—8'40" at Labutta (Myaungmya) (2nd), 7'69" at Mudôn Amherst (22nd), 7'05" at Sumprabum (19th), 6'01" at Myitkyina (3rd), 4'48" and 5'43" at Homalin (Upper Chindwin) (7th and 30th respectively), 5'32" at Rangoon (9th), 4'77 at Kyauktan (30th), 4'70" at Kyaukpyu (6th), 4'55" at Myaungmya (1st), 3'98" at Putao (4th), 3'77" at Tavoy (16th) 3'77 at Moulmein (22nd), 3'35" at Pauk (Pakôkku) (5th), 3'04" at Bhamo (29th), 2'75" at Yawngliwe (Southern Shan State) (10th), 1'68" at Myittha (Kyauksè) (9th) and 1'35" at Ye-U (Shwebo) (7th).

The total amount of rainfall was 59 per cent in defect of the normals in the Dry Zone and 20 per cent in defect of the normals in Arakan. In the Delta and the Shan States, it was 18 per cent in excess of the normal and about normal in other divisions.

July.—General rain with locally heavy falls occurred in the coastal divisions and the Kachin State with widespread light rains in the remaining divisions. The depression which occurred in the North Bay of Bengal during the last week of the month was responsible for some heavy falls in the coastal divisions and the Upper Chindwin District.

Some noteworthy amounts of rainfall recorded during the month were :—7'90" at Kyaukpyu (26), 6'47" at Moulmein (24th), 5'84" at Thatôn (18th), 5'41" at Meiktila (6th), 5'23" at Bhamo (9th), 4'80" at Laukhaung (Myitkyina) (7th) and 4'27" at Mawlaik (24th).

The total amounts of rainfall was 12 to 17 per cent in excess of the normals in Arakan and the Kachin State and 12 to 28 per cent in defect of the normals in the Northern Burma Districts and the Shan States; and nearly normal elsewhere.

August.— Nearly general or widespread rains with locally heavy falls occurred in the country during the first and second weeks of the month. However, the monsoon was generally weak in the country outside the Kachin State and the Chindwin Districts during the third week. Some noteworthy amounts of rainfall recorded during the month were :—9'15" at Akyab (16th), 8'08" at Tavoy (8th), 7'68" at Pa-an (Thatôn District) (13th), 6'41" at Mudôn (4th), 6'35" at Mawlaik (29th), 6'29" at Putao (23rd), 6'00" at Maymyo (13th), 5'80" at Mogaung (26th), 5'30" at Launglôn (Tavoy District) (7th), 5'28" at Myitkyina (18th), 5'22" at Bhamo (17th) and 4'20" at Kalewa (30th).

The total amounts of rainfall was 13 to 27 per cent in excess of the normals in the Dry Zone, the Northern Burma Districts and the Kachin State and 13 to 15 per cent in defect of the normals in the Delta, Tenasserim and Arakan, Divisions. Rainfall was normal in the Shan States.

September.—In association with a series of depressions, locally heavy falls occurred in the country during the month.

The noteworthy amounts of rainfall recorded during the month were :—7'49" at Launglôn (Tavoy District) (9th), 7'33" at Mudôn (10th), 6'84" at Bokpyin (Mergui District) (7th), 6'75" at Kyaukpyu (11th), 6'55" at Akyab (19th), 6'20" at Moulmein (28th), 5'17" at Amarapura (28th), 5'02" at Labutta (25th) and 4'00" at Kyauksè (8th).

The total amount of rainfall was nearly normal in the Shan States, Tenasserim, Arakan, the Dry Zone and the Delta, and 22 to 38 per cent in defect of the normals in the Kachin State and the North Burma Districts.

October.—In association with a series of depressions which formed in the Central and adjoining South Bay of Bengal, heavy rains or thundershowers occurred in the country during the month.

The noteworthy amounts of rainfall during the month were :—6'11" at Amarapura (5th), 5'58" at Kyauksè (5th), 5'10" at Kyaukpyu (6th), 4'93" at Thatôn (2nd), 4'63" at Sadon (Myitkyina District) (9th), 4'53" at Launglôn (Tavoy District) and 4'09" at Pa-an (both on the 2nd), 4'00" at Natogyi (Mingyan District) (24th), 3'36" at Mingaladon (2nd), 3'30" at Wundwin (Meiktila District) (4th), 3'20" at Ngapyaung (Kyauksè District) (4th), 2'90" at Mingin (Upper Chindwin) (23rd), 2'54" at Mônywa (Lower Chindwin) (24th), 2'31" at Yenangyaung (17th) and 2'16" at Taunggyi (19th).

The total amounts of rainfall was 35 to 122 per cent in excess of the normals in the Dry Zone, Arakan, the Northern Burma Districts, Tenasserim and the Delta, and nearly normal in the Shan and Kachin States.

III. Withdrawal of Monsoon.

The complete withdrawal of the southwest monsoon this year in the country was later than in 1949 by about a week. It withdrew from the Kachin State, Arakan and the Dry Zone abruptly by about the 25th of October, from the Delta by about the 26th, from North Tenasserim by about the 27th and from the rest of the Tenasserim Division by about the 4th of November.

Economic Conditions.—It is gathered from the summary of District Economic reports issued by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, Burma that there was a very slight decrease in the cost of living, due to gradual increase in inter-district and coastal trade resulting improvement to a slight extent in the general condition of the people in several districts, however no appreciable change in the position of salary earners was observed during the year under review.

CHAPTER II.

Commentary on Vital Statistics.

✓ **Population.**—The population of Burma according to the 1931 census was 14,657,006. A perusal of the main vital statistics statement will however, show that they relate to population of 1,187,894 only. The reason for this vast difference was that the statistics in the main statement refer to 47 urban areas of Burma. The statistics of rural areas of all districts could not be inserted as vital statistics were not recorded and registered in these rural areas. The headmen of the village tracts are responsible for recording and registration of vital statistics and the executive department is responsible for enforcement of laws and rules regarding Birth and Death Registration in these rural areas. It is presumed that the laws and rules for vital statistics registration could not be enforced because of unsettled conditions in the country. So, naturally, no vital statistics records are available for the whole country. The statistics of 23 towns (199,543) has not been accounted for as the figures received from 7 towns, *viz.*, Sandoway, Minhla, Kyônpyaw, Myanaung, Thayetmyo, Yenangyaung and Pakôkku were incomplete while the reports of remainder 16 towns were not received in time. The population of Minbya (2,244) and those of the Cantonments of Rangoon, Mingaladon, Mandalay and Maymyo (23,089) had also been omitted. The former had not yet been revived as a Municipal area while no cantonments had yet collected vital statistics separately.

Registration and Transmission.—In the urban areas, the ward headmen or vaccinators in the case of small municipalities act as Registrars of births and deaths. They transmit the birth and death foils to the Health Officers of Municipalities once a week. Weekly and monthly returns are compiled by the Health Officers on the prescribed forms and submitted to the office of the Director of Medical and Health Services, Burma, where the final consolidation of all figures is made.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

Birth Rate (Urban).—The rate for the year was 39·59. It showed an increase of 1·24 compared with the rate for the year 1949. The highest rates were recorded in Myaungmya 90·13, Kamayut 61·05, Thatôn 60·17, Pyawbwè 56·37, Maymyo 53·24, Mandalay 52·37, Mônywa 50·00, Kanbè 49·13, Syriam 46·25, Henzada 45·90, Rangoon 45·31, Bassein 43·98, Pegu 42·50, Danubyu 42·74, Pyapôn 41·01 and Myingyan 40·05.

The high rates recorded in these towns may be attributed to good registration as well as to the increase of population due to the general influx of refugees from the disturbed rural areas, whereas calculation of rates has been made on the basis of 1931 Census population. The rate could not be calculated on the mid-year estimated population because of the non-availability of birth and death records for the intervening periods of war during the Japanese occupation.

The towns recording the lowest rates were Prome 12·58, Chauk 14·34, Paundgè 15·43, Meiktila 15·86, Nattalin 15·98, Pyinmana 16·20, Insein 16·74, Pyu 17·55, Akyab 19·11, Thôngwa 19·50, Gyobingauk 19·80 and Myitnge 20·24. The unsettled condition prevailing in or around these towns, causing strict enforcement of bye-laws relating to registration of births and proper maintenance of vital statistics impossible, is believed to be the main factor responsible for the low birth rates.

Death Rate (Urban).—The urban rate 46·82 showed a drop of 1·63 compared with the rate of 1949. The mortality from the principal diseases were Pneumonia 5,386, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1,946 and other fevers 2,704. The highest rates during the year were recorded in Myaungmya 165·76 (121·14), Henzada 137·87 (77·79), Bassein 126·45 (129·93), Thatôn 188·33 (45·40), Danubyu 97·88 (59·99), Mônywa 96·85 (50·83), Wakèma 88·15 (86·12), Kamayut 71·94 (93·99), Pegu 66·77 (71·86), Myingyan 65·95 (38·57) and Kyaiklat 62·61 (104·99). The figures shown in brackets refer to the rates for the previous year.

The high incidence of Dysentery and Diarrhoea which took a toll of 397 lives is the principal cause of high death-rate in Myaungmya. In Henzada 532 deaths from Plague and 254 deaths from Cholera may be

one of the factors that may be attributed to its high rate while in the case of Bassein, Danubyu, Myingyan and Mônywa, the larger number of deaths from Small-pox through which 414, 138, 398 and 346 lives respectively were lost, was one of the chief causes for their high death rate. In Thatôn 580 deaths from fever, 135 deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea and 112 from Small-pox were recorded during the year under review. The increased number of deaths from these causes has swelled up its death rate to 118·33 which is 72·83 higher than the rate for the year 1949. In addition to the above factors stated above, the main cause of increase of the death-rate is presumably due to the increase of population in these urban towns because of the unsettled conditions in rural areas and consequently increase of total deaths whereas the rate had been calculated on basis of 1931 Census population.

The towns returning low death-rates were Myitngè 5·46, Nattalin 10·47, Insein 15·04 (16·11), Akyab 16·85 (10·55), Kyaukpyu 18·19, (3·78), Yamèthin 19·05 (5·60), Tavoy 20·13 (18·13), Letpadan 20·31 (21·63), Gyebingauk 20·98, Pyinmana 21·18, Thônzè 23·11 (15·70) and Prome 23·11. The low rates in these towns may be due to the towns being free from severe outbreaks of epidemic diseases coupled with defective registration.

CHAPTER III.

Principal Epidemic Diseases.

Major Epidemic Diseases.—Cholera, Small-pox and Plague are the notifiable epidemic diseases in this country. The protection of Public Health including the prevention of spread of contagious and infectious diseases among human beings and the improvement of sanitation are the responsibilities of the local bodies both in rural and urban areas. But the majority of the local bodies had no sufficient Public Health Staffs, leaving aside the question of having wholtime Health Officers. So, the District Councils and rural areas have to depend upon the Epidemic Mobile Teams of this Department as the services of Medical Officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries could not be spared for long periods to carry out intensive prophylactic inoculation, disinfection and other preventive measures where there is an epidemic.

Cholera (Urban).—The death rate from this disease for the year is 0·92 against 0·10 of 1949, against the total death rate of 46·82 and 48·45 from all diseases in 1950 and 1949 respectively.

The highest rates were recorded in Pyu 15·88, Danubyu 15·31, Wakema 12·29, Henzada 8·90, Mônywa 8·43, Prome 5·23, Minbu 3·66, Allanmyo 2·72, Toungoo 2·54 and Myinmu 2·17.

The first outbreak of cholera in Pyu started on 20th June 1950, with 143 attacks and 100 deaths and lasted up to 3rd August 1950. The second outbreak commenced from 12th September 1950 and ended on 10th November 1950 taking 24 deaths out of 36 attacks. Disinfection of infected houses and segregation of patients to the Contagious Diseases Hospital were promptly effected in addition to chlorination of wells. A total of 14,945 persons from the town and surrounding villages were immunized with anti-cholera inoculations. There were 127 attacks with 97 deaths from cholera in Danubyu during the period from 18th November 1950 to 16th December 1950. Just before the outbreak in this town, the epidemic started in Zalun town which is situated on the up stream of the river Irrawaddy. Thus the epidemic as reported by the Health Officer, Danubyu, might be due to human carriers who were plying between these two towns and the drinking of river water which forms the main source of supply to the whole town. In this town 126 houses were disinfected with D.D.T. and phenyle, 60 wells were chlorinated and the inhabitants were instructed to drink boiled water only.

Washing of clothes in the river, selling of unwholesome food and travelling by I.W.T. launches of cholera affected or suspected persons were strictly prohibited. A total of 7,206 anti-cholera inoculations was performed during the time of epidemic.

The first case of cholera in Wakèma town occurred at Tayoktan on the north bank of the river. The locality being low was water-logged and swampy with pig sties. The second case was reported from the central part of the town proper which lies on the south bank of the river behind the Thetkya Mahathiri Pagoda round which traverses a creek. At high tide the people of the town carried on their ablutions and replenish their daily storage of water. The third case occurred in the eastern quarter of the town where the river water is the only source of water supply. The disease then spread to other parts of the town taking 115 deaths out of 250 attacks. Two hundred and five cases were treated in the isolation ward attached to the Civil Hospital where 68 died. During the outbreak 12,421 inoculations were performed in addition to intensive propaganda by amplifier, by beat of gong and by distribution of leaflets on prevention of cholera. The sale of *Mokhinga*, *Let-thoke*, salted vegetables, unripe and over-ripe fruits was prohibited.

The first three cases of cholera in Henzada town originated among the refugees camped at Ngamyethna Pagoda premises on 17th November 1950 and the other four cases were reported from Tagale Kwetthit quite close to the above camps.

In this connection extracts of the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, is reproduced below :—"Despite sanitary measures taken by the respective Camp Officers, the refugees camps being

greatly overcrowded, present an acute problem to the Public Health Authorities of the town. Owing to influx of the refugees, the population of the town was trebled; and it is gratifying to note that the Health Officer and his staff have put in another year of good work".

There were 296 attacks of cholera with 254 deaths during the year under report. Twenty-one thousand and nine hundred persons were inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine and 1,632 wells were chlorinated. In addition, milk and other food stuff exposed for sale were closely inspected and the personal effects of the cholera patients were disinfected.

The first case of cholera in Môngywa town as reported by Dr. U Sein, Medical Practitioner, occurred in Môngywa Ale quarter on 4th November 1950. The patient was a refugee from the district. He had 15 motions followed by vomiting, purging and cramps at about 10 p.m. on the 3rd November 1950, but as "Curfew" order was in force in the town from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. medical aid was called only on the next day when he died at about 1 p.m. on 4th November 1950.

The 2nd and 3rd cases were reported by Dr. U Lun, Medical Practitioner on the 6th November 1950. These cases occurred in Ywathit quarter at the boundry line on the south of the town where labourers engaged for construction of a saw mill reside. The fourth case occurred in Môngywa Ale quarter but the last three cases survived having taken timely treatment under Dr. U Lun and Dr. Mana Singh. In spite of the general precautionary measures taken by the health authorities 25 attacks with 25 deaths were reported from 6 blocks of the town and 42 attacks with 41 deaths were recorded in ten blocks of the town during the week ending the 25th November 1950. Thus 107 attacks with 91 deaths were recorded during the year under report. Chlorination of wells, disinfection of infected houses and D.D.T. spraying of latrines in infected quarters were carried out and a total of 12,616 anti-cholera inoculations was performed.

There were 391 attacks with 148 deaths from cholera in Prome town during the year under report. The infection started from amongst the refugees who built huts in insanitary parts of the town. They were forced to work hard through poverty and had to live on poor food. Thus the epidemic slowly spread from house to house and quarter to quarter. All attack cases were removed to the segregation shed and treated with alkaline hypertonic saline in the first instance followed by ordinary hypertonic saline. Kaolin, sulphaquanidine and potassium permanganate are the adjuvants. Systematic mass inoculation from block to block was carried out, by the Public Health Staff with the help of No. 1 Epidemic Mobile Team. A total of 24,706 inoculations was performed against the contacts and immunized with anti-cholera vaccine during the year.

The outbreak of cholera started in Minbu in October 1950. The infection was brought from Magwe, where the epidemic was then raging. There were five attacks with four deaths in October followed by 32 attacks with 17 deaths in November and one death in December. The total number of persons immunized against cholera was 6,027. Only three out of 17 cases admitted to the Contagious Diseases shed died. Disinfection of houses, latrines and Rubbish Dumps with D.D.T. solution and phenyle, boiling of patients' clothings and burning of useless clothings were carried out.

Thirty-five attacks with 34 deaths from cholera were reported in Allanmyo town. The first attack occurred on 25th November 1950. The patient, after eating *mokpyitthalet*, started vomitting, purging and passed rice-watery motion. The main source of infection as could be detected was through drinking river water which became polluted as the disease broke out in Magwe which is situated a few miles up-stream. The people were warned to drink boiled water and all sale of edibles prepared with beans, peas such as *Mokhinga* was prohibited. Free distribution of Tropical Chloride of Lime was done daily at the Civil Hospital and chlorination of nine public and 63 private wells was carried out. All infected houses were disinfected with phenyle and all the pit latrines of the infected blocks were covered with bleaching powder and quick lime while the fly breeding places were sprayed with D.D.T. solution. One thousand six hundred and thirty persons were inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine.

Small-pox (Urban).—The year's rate 3.15 was 1.54 higher than the rate for the year 1949.

The largest rates were recorded in Môngywa 32.04, Toungoo 23.89, Danubyu 21.79, Nyaung-U 16.63, Zigôn 16.03, Myingyan 15.63, Minbu 15.49 and Myanaung 18.64.

Due to insurgents activities in the rural areas, the vaccination staff of Môngywa District had to be withdrawn in the early part of the year 1949. The news of small-pox outbreak in the neighbouring villages was conveyed by few peasants who submitted themselves for vaccination. Môngywa town was then overcrowded with refugees and the incidence of two imported cases of small-pox which occurred on 12th and 20th December 1949 was received only after death. On thorough investigation by the Health Staff several hidden cases were detected in the congested quarters of the town. They were removed to the segregation camps. All possible preventive measures were adopted and nine cases which failed to report promptly were sent up for trial. The district vaccinators were recalled to duty and one emergency vaccinator was appointed for two months. The Health Staff performed 21,450 vaccinations during the year. The epidemic subsided in May 1950 recording 346 deaths out of 532 attacks.

There were 397 attacks with 322 deaths from small-pox in Paungdè during the early part of the year when the town was overrun by insurgents. As such disinfection of infected houses and the mass vaccination of 4,446 persons could only be carried out as soon after it was re-occupied in May 1950.

Small-pox epidemic which broke out during 1949 in Henzada town, due to influx of refugees from the neighbouring villages continued. There were 775 attacks with 532 deaths during the year under review. Infected cases were segregated at the Contagious Diseases Hospital and deaths from small-pox were ordered to be cremated within six hours. Four thousand seven hundred and forty-eight primary vaccinations and 36,168 revaccinations were performed and all infected premises were disinfected.

The outbreak of small-pox started in Nyaung-U in the middle of February 1950. As the insurgents were rampant in the neighbourhood of the town, no secure measures could be provided amongst the patients. As such segregation of small-pox cases could not be effected. The epidemic subsided in May recording 134 attacks with 134 deaths in this town.

There were 431 attacks and 398 deaths from small-pox in Myingyan town. The epidemic started in January with 26 deaths. It reached its peak in March taking 239 deaths and subsided in April. A total of 17,152 vaccinations—1,945 primary and 15,207 re-vaccinations was performed by the health staff. Of these 1,591 primary and 14,923 re-vaccinations were performed during the months of January to April 1950.

Of the 47 attacks with 46 deaths reported in Minbu town, 29 attacks with 25 deaths occurred during the months of January to March 1950 when the town was overrun by insurgents. The town was liberated in the middle of April when 882 persons were vaccinated. The epidemic subsided in the following month recording eight attacks with five deaths.

Plague.—The mortality rate 0·13 showed a drop of 0·07 compared with the rate for the year 1949. The highest rates during the year were recorded in Meiktila 3·06, Kyaiklat 2·06, Pyapôn 1·13, Gyobingauk 0·78, Henzada 0·77, Myungmya 0·76 and Allanmyo 0·72.

Two cases of attack from plague one each in August and October followed by one attack with one death in November were recorded in Meiktila town. As such disinfection of infected houses and their surroundings with D.D.T. and de-ratting measures were carried out in addition to inoculation of 1,135 persons. In December the disease flared up into epidemic form when 19 attacks with 18 deaths were reported from all quarters of the town. During the year 2,917 anti-plague inoculations were performed, 12,878 rats caught from 4,010

buildings were destroyed while 1,001 rat-holes were cyanogassed. In connection with the immunization of the inhabitants of the infected quarters at their residences against plague by anti-plague inoculation the report of the Health Officer, Meiktila, is reproduced below :—

“ It has been constantly observed that people are keen for anti-plague inoculations only at the time when the epidemic is raging in the town and their enthusiasm and worry dies down as soon as the epidemic begins to subside. When they consider it unnecessary to be inoculated they often refuse to be protected even when the Public Health Inspector visited quarter by quarter ”.

One indigenous case of Bubonic plague occurred in the centre of the town of Kyaiklat on 14th January 1950. The victim was a Mohameden and medical help was sought for at the last moment. He was a permanent resident of the locality and did not go any where two or three months before the onset of the disease. His remains were immediately buried and the infected premises were thoroughly disinfected with D.D.T. solution. All the contacts and the neighbours were inoculated with anti-plague vaccine. The public were also notified of the prevalence of plague in the town and urged to undergo anti-plague inoculation at the out-door dispensary. However the Health Officer, Kyaiklat, further reported that it was a pity to note that the people came forward for inoculation only when the epidemic took a serious turn and that the report of rat mortality were not reported to the health authorities in time. There were ten attacks with five deaths in January followed by 25 attacks with eight deaths in February and 17 attacks with eight deaths in March. In April the epidemic commenced to subside recording one fatal case. The infected premises were disinfected and 6,015 persons were immunized against plague.

Plague broke out in Pyapôn town on 23rd April when an indigenous fatal case was reported. The patient had high fever and buboe appeared on the right thigh and died on the following day. The infected houses were thoroughly disinfected and inmates and neighbours were inoculated with anti-plague vaccine. As series of cases were reported, the bazaar was closed down for a week with effect from 16th to 22nd June under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Pyapôn. Thorough cleaning and D.D.T. spraying were carried out in addition to cyanogassing of rat-holes in the various parts of the bazaar. The disease gave way by the end of June recording 17 attacks with 14 deaths. Three hundred and twenty four rat-holes were cyanogassed, 149 rats were killed and 11 buildings were sprayed with D.D.T. A total of 2,046 anti-plague inoculations was performed in this town.

Two indigenous fatal cases were reported in Gyobingauk. The contacts, neighbours and some town people were inoculated with anti-plague vaccine. The infected houses were disinfected and rat trapping was carried out in the infected quarters. No cases of plague was reported in the following month but in December there were again five attacks with four deaths from this disease. During the year, 3,047 anti-plague inoculations were performed by the health staff and 489 rats caught by trapping were destroyed. The infected houses were disinfected and movements of contacts were restricted.

In Henzada town the first case of plague occurred among refugees camped at Targa'e Quarter on 31st January 1950. Another fatal case was reported from this quarter on 20th February 1950. The disease then spread to other quarters resulting in nine attacks with six deaths in March followed by one solitary fatal case in April, three fatal cases in May, two each in June and July and seven attacks with five deaths in August and one attack with one death in November 1950. Of the 27 cases 11 broke out among the refugees. All the deaths from plague were buried or cremated within six hours of the incidence. The infected clothings and beddings of the patients were boiled and exposed to sun and infected buildings were sprayed with D.D.T. solution. The ward headmen and Refugees' Camp Officers were instructed to report immediately any suspected fever or dead rat detected by them to the authority concerned. The total number of inoculations performed in this town was 12,432. Two hundred and fifty main rat holes with 1,058 connected holes were cyanogassed while 612 rats were trapped and destroyed.

Measures directed against Epidemic Diseases.—The three epidemic diseases referred to in the preceding paragraphs are preventable if the general public would follow closely the simple instructions to check the cause of the diseases and the various ways they can help to prevent the spread of the same. With this end in view health talks and lectures followed by distribution of health pamphlets are the routine duties of the public health staff.

Cholera.—The principal measures adopted to control this disease were disinfection of water-supplies, control of sale of food and drinks, general Sanitation Drive, disinfection of infected and neighbouring dwellings and anti-cholera inoculation of the people of the infected areas and their adjacent quarters. During the year a total of 385,218 anti-cholera inoculations was performed. Of these 246,640 were performed in urban and 138,575 in rural areas, while 32,971 wells and 326 tanks were chlorinated.

Plague.—Clearing of filth and rubbish, destruction of rats by trapping, poisoning cyanogassing and smoking and anti-plague inoculation of people were the chief measures adopted. Of the total of 148,147 anti-plague inoculations, 92,915 were performed in urban and

55,232 in rural areas. During the year 217,552 rats were destroyed, 341,931 rat holes were fumigated with cyanogas and 18,070 rat holes were closed down, while the number of houses disinfected with D.D.T. amounted to 5,691 in urban areas and 2,141 in rural areas.

Small-pox.—Vaccination was the main measure adopted throughout the whole year, for the prevention of small-pox, in addition to the recognised other control measures during the time of epidemic.

A separate report showing the state of vaccination in the country is published as Appendix A to this report.

CHAPTER IV.

The Principal Diseases, Non-Epidemic in Burma.

Malaria.—The number of deaths from this disease recorded in 40 out of 48 towns was 2,583. This year's rate 2·17 showed a decrease of 0·01 compared with the rate for 1949. The towns recording the highest death-rates from this disease are Henzada 15·24, Myaungmya 12·73, Kyaiklat 10·51, Pyu 9·22, Bassein 9·13, Danubyu 7·58, Thatôn 5·46, Minbu 5·00, Thonze 4·40, and Wakema 4·38.

Malaria Control Unit.—The only Malaria Control Unit stationed at Kyaukpyu functioned throughout the year. The Unit took spleen census in the months of January and September at the following places:—Kalabadaung, Companyze, Taungyin, Ngapwe, Kayindaw and Pyinpyumaw situated outside the municipal limits of Kyaukpyu and at Amarapura East, Amarapura West, Monastery Road, Cemetery Road, Race Course Road, China Road, Court House Road, Bazaar Road, Strand Road and at the Civil Area of Kyaukpyu Municipality. Spraying of dwelling houses and other public places, with D.D.T. solution, oiling of anopheline breeding places, butting and dressing of drains, clearing of jungle, canalization, covering of herbage and reclamation with town rubbish periodically were the chief measures adopted by the Unit. The Unit was also successful in catching and sending 636 adult anopheles to the Malariologist at the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, for identification during the year.

At the laboratory of the Malaria Bureau 60 blood smears were examined for malaria parasites and experiments on the survival of *Gambusia Affinis* in different higher concentrations of Gammexane P.520 was carried out.

The Assistant and the 2nd Assistant Malariologist gave lectures on Malariology, Medical-Entomology, and field demonstrations to students of the Public Health Inspectors' Training Class and three public lectures on malaria at the Ma-U-Gon Kyetthayezaung Reading Club, the Tamwe Youth Society Reading Club and the Ahlone Youth Society Reading Club.

During the year under review U Ohn Pe, Assistant Malariologist, successfully underwent D.T.M. Course at Calcutta while U Po Myaing, the 2nd Assistant Malariologist the malaria course at New Delhi as a candidate of the WHO Fellowship.

Leprosy.—The number of deaths due to leprosy in 1950 was 176. The largest number of deaths was recorded in Rangoon, Mandalay and Moulmein. This is attributed to the fact that most of the deaths in these towns as due to leprosy occurred in the Leper Asylums.

Leprosy is regarded as a loathsome disease because of the resulting deformity and disfigurements. The total number of leprosy patients in Burma is estimated as 100,000 of which 50,000 are likely to be of infectious type. The importance of leprosy problem in Burma has been recognised and certain amount of anti-leprosy activity has been in existence for many years. The World War II in which Burma suffered badly caused a set back as the anti-leprosy activities in the country were considerably disorganized. Efforts were made during the year to revive the old colonies run by the Voluntary District Leprosy Associations. Seven of the nine old Associations have been revived during the year.

Colonies for the housing and treatment of indigent leprosy patients were revived at Satthadaw, Mônywa, Minbu and Thatôn, having 40, 29, 32 and 26 inmates respectively. In the Shan States two colonies continued to be run, one by the State at Kengtung with 569 inmates and the other by the Roman Catholic Mission at Loilem with 107 inmates. Besides these, there are four Mission Homes in Burma *viz* : Rangoon Leprosy Home, Kemmendine ; St. John's Leprosy Home, Mandalay ; Wesleyan's Leprosy Home, Mandalay and Susan Haswell's Leprosy Home, Moulmein, having 350, 306, 250 and 171 inmates respectively. All these institutions received contributions from Government and Local Bodies. On account of the present high cost of living some difficulty had been experienced by the managing authorities of the institutions in the maintenance of the inmates. The Voluntary District Leprosy Associations at Shwebo, Yamèthin, Meiktila, Magwe, Myingyan and Pakôkku have taken steps to revive the colonies which were destroyed during the World War II. To provide facilities for the revival of the Satthadaw Colony, the Leprosy Clinic Van was placed under the charge of the Assistant District Health Officer, Insein.

The discovery of sulphones in the treatment of leprosy is a great boon to the sufferers from this disease. These drugs are not only beneficial to the patients, but they can also check the spread of the disease in the community. Happily modern treatment can also prevent the crippling consequences of the disease. The modern concept is to make modern treatment available to largest possible number of leprosy patients. Leprosy is more prevalent in the

villages where the bulk of the population resides. For want of treatment facilities in the villages leprosy patients are crowding to the institutions in the cities. There is therefore, need for expansion of anti-leprosy work into the villages.

Clinics for giving treatment to both indoor and outdoor leprosy patients are attached to the leprosy institutions. A few hospitals have also attached leprosy clinics for giving free treatment to outdoor patients.

Government Out-Patient Leprosy Clinic which was revived in July 1949, had been in good progress during the year; the total number of leprosy patients availed themselves of treatment being 1,054.

The Lepers Act had been amended by the Parliament in 1950 to effect the following improvements :—

- (1) to differentiate between the infectious and non-infectious case leprosy,
- (2) to provide facilities for isolation and treatment of leprosy cases,
- (3) to permit isolation of leprosy cases in the village itself with certain safeguards and,
- (4) to remove the social stigma attached to the disease by substituting the words " Leper " and " Leper Asylums " and their equivalents in Burmese, by the words "Leprosy patients " and " Leprosy homes " respectively.

As representative of the Government the Special Leprosy Officer attended the All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference held at Madras in October 1950.

In October 1950, Dr. Airey, Dermatologist for Leprosy Research Sugei Buloh Settlement, Malaya, Dr. Soetopo and Dr. Sardhdi of the Ministry of Health, Indonesia, visited the Leprosy Home, the Satthadaw Colony, and discussed measures adopted for leprosy control in Burma.

At the request of the Shan State Government, the Special Leprosy Officer investigated the leprosy problem in the Shan State in December 1950 and gave recommendations for Anti-Leprosy Work in that area.

Fevers.—The death rate from fevers, 4·85 showed a decrease of 0·03 as compared with the rate of 1949. This group of diseases caused 5,763 deaths which constitute 10·62 per cent of the total urban mortality. Of the total fever deaths 2,583 were ascribed to Malaria, 336 to Enteric, 72 to Measles, 13 each to Kala-azar and Typhus, 25 to Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 15 to Influenza and the balance 2,704 to other fevers.

Enteric Fever.—Twenty-one out of 47 towns reported 336 deaths from this cause. The rate 0·28 was 0·16 higher than the rate for the year 1949. The highest rates during the year were reported from

Myaungmya 7·19, Pyu and Moulmein 1·02 each, Insein 0·68, Bassein 0·66, Pyinmana 0·45, Sagaing 0·35, Maymyo 0·30 and Rangoon 0·22.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—This group of diseases accounted for 2,555 deaths and the death-rate 2·15 was 0·96 lower than the rate for the previous year. The towns recording high death rates from dysentery were Myaungmya 8·07, Bassein 6·50, Wakèma 3·53, Thatôn 3·20, Kyaiklat 3·19, Henzada 2·77, Moulmein 2·14, Mônywa 1·94, Danubyu 1·42 and Minbu 1·33, and those returning high death rates from diarrhoea were Thatôn 4·81, Mônywa 3·15, Henzada 2·84, Bassein 2·83, Wakèma 2·67, Myaungmya 1·26, Letpadan 1·23, Meiktila 1·13, Danubyu 1·11 and Pyapôn 0·89.

Respiratory Diseases.—Urban (7·58). This rate was 1·30 lower when compared with the rate for the previous year. The principal factors which accounted for its high rate were over crowding due to influx of refugees from neighbouring rural areas and dwelling in dark and ill-ventilated rooms with diet which had very poor food value. The total number of deaths returned under this head was 9,000 recorded in 47 urban areas. Of these 5,386 were ascribed to pneumonia, 1,946 to pulmonary tuberculosis, 27 to whooping cough, and the balance to other respiratory diseases. The highest rates were recorded in Myaungmya 21·81, Mônywa 10·56, Bassein 18·22, Meiktila 11·89, Wakèma 10·36, Rangoon 10·03, Minbu 9·83 and 9·56 at Thatôn and Moulmein towns.

Tuberculosis.—Out of 2,081 deaths recorded against tuberculosis, 1,946 were ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis, five to tuberculosis of joints and the rest 130 to other forms of tuberculosis the death rate from tuberculosis was 1·75. This rate showed a decrease of 0·08 compared with the rate for 1949.

There was total attendance of 28,309 persons at the Tuberculosis Dispensary maintained by the Corporation of Rangoon. Of the 4,254 patients 401 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis in one or other of its manifestations. The Medical Officer and the Tuberculosis Nurse of the dispensary made 731 and 729 home visits respectively during the year.

Beri-Beri.—This year's rate 0·49 showed a decrease of 0·05 compared with the rate of 1949. The highest rates were recorded in Bassein 10·05, Kamayut 1·38, Akyab 0·97, Thingangyun 0·63, Pyu 0·51, Pyinmana 0·28, Pegu 0·23, Thamaing 0·18, Pyapôn 0·16, and Kambe 0·15.

In Bassein 459 deaths were recorded from this disease against 460 in 1949. The high incidence from this disease is confined mostly among refugees who showed signs of malnutrition due to congestion and unbalanced diet.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—Twenty-six deaths were reported from this disease. Of these Mandalay recorded 14 and Rangoon three. Of the remaining nine deaths one each was reported in the towns of Akyab, Gyobingauk, Thôngwa, Insein, Henzada, Wakèma, Moulmein, Meiktila and Mônywa.

CHAPTER V.

Urban and Rural Sanitation.

In urban areas the responsibility for the upkeep of wholesome and protected water supplies, efficient disposal of rubbish, effective drainage to carry off sullage and waste water, and cleanliness and good management of bazaars rests with the Municipal or Town Committees. As such the whole-time Health Officers or co-opted Local Government Medical Officers in whom the powers of the Health Officer under Section 31 (1) (c) of the Burma Municipal Act are delegated have to enforce the various bye-laws relating to public health, especially those relating to buildings, lodging houses, markets, slaughter-houses, burial and burning grounds, bakeries and eating-houses.

Water-Supplies.—Few municipalities can afford to introduce and maintain a pipe water-supply. The main sources of water-supply in the majority of towns are shallow wells and tanks.

Conservancy.—In order to achieve satisfactory work in respect of cleaning of drains, disposal of garbage both from the towns and bazaars, the municipalities require adequate number of labourers. However, due to financial stringency and dearth of wet sweepers few municipalities could maintain the pre-war standard. At present the amount of work is increasing day by day in proportion to increased number of refugees during these unsettled days, thus the majority of the municipalities could hardly be expected to keep the town in a satisfactory sanitary condition with the limited or less number of labourers.

Markets.—Maintenance of temporary stalls in the immediate vicinity of main bazaar forms the main question to be tackled with by all municipalities which found it difficult to keep them in satisfactory sanitary condition as most of these stall-holders who generally are refugees paid little or no heed to observe the market bye-laws with regard to sanitation.

CHAPTER VI.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Maternal Mortality Rate.—The maternal mortality rate as calculated on the number of deaths of mothers due to child-birth per thousand of total births (*i.e.*, live-births and still-births) is 8.43 against 9.12 for the year 1949. All deaths of mothers within 14 days of delivery were registered as being due to effects of child-birth.

Still-Birth Rate.—The number of still-births recorded in 46 towns during the year was 2,662, and the rate was 53·57 per thousand of total births (*i.e.*, live-births and still-births) as against 55·30 of 38 towns for the year 1949.

Infant Mortality Rate.—The infant mortality rate of towns for the year under review was 304·00 as against 350·64 of 38 towns for the previous year. The towns which recorded high rates are :—Meiktila 821·43 (642·86), Henzada, 679·39 (670·45), Wakèma 601·48 (697·37), Bassein 582·67 (548·40), Mònywa 581·48 (407·47), Myingyan 534·99 (438·07), Paungdè 519·23, Myaungmya 518·88 (383·38), Gyobingauk 467·11, Pyinmana 451·05, Kyauksè 441·40 (237·21), Danubyu 438·66 (413·95), Chauk 418·48 (413·79), Kyaiklat 402·98 (816·13), Thatôn 397·44 (205·75), Pyu 386·86, Sagaing 371·43 (420·42), Pegu 369·97 (425·93), Thingangyun 334·38 (415·38) and Prome 314·61.

The towns which recorded lowest rates are Minbu 25·00, Pyapôn 84·98 (122·88), Myitngè 86·96, Tavoy 87·97 (93·54), Thôngwa 97·14 (137·93), and Sandoway 97·74.

The high infant mortality rate in Meiktila was due probably to large number of deaths among children born outside the Municipal limits and brought in by the temporary settlers who took refuge from insurgent activities in their respective areas and partly to non-revival of the Infant Welfare and Maternity Clinic.

The town of Henzada recorded 898 infant deaths or 22·82 per cent of the total deaths from all causes. The Health Officer, Henzada, reported that all these deaths were due to infantile convulsion.

One hundred and sixty-three infant deaths against 212 in 1949 were recorded in Wakèma Town. Of these 31 were under one week, 14 over one week and under one month, 94 between one month and six months and 24 between seven and twelve months.

The overcrowded housing condition together with the low standard of environmental sanitation especially amongst the refugees, resulting in birth of weakly infants to ignorant and poor mothers and lack of trained midwifery and anti-natal and post-natal services, may be attributed to high mortality rate of infants in this town.

Due to influx of 66,000 refugees which is a little over the estimated population of 1931 census, the health authorities of Bassein could hardly keep the town in a sanitary condition with its limited number of staff. In this town there were 1,170 infant deaths or 20·26 per cent of the total deaths from all other causes. Of these 561 cases were classified as deaths due to convulsions, 208 cases to malnutrition, 189 to premature births, 96 to Respiratory diseases, 56 to all other causes, 50 to small-pox and the remaining ten to syphilis.

The three midwives of the Bassein Infant Welfare Society attended to 781 or nearly 39 per cent of the total births while the Lady Health Visitors attended to 4,224 infants, 2,691 toddlers and 1,977 ante-natal cases at the clinic.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The Women and Children Welfare Board, which was constituted by Government in 1947, continued its activities during the year.

A brief summary of the activities of the principal child welfare societies in Burma is reproduced below.

Rangoon.—The two Lady Medical Officers, engaged at the two Infant Welfare Centres maintained by the Corporation of Rangoon, attended to 5,134 ante-natal attendances at the centres and paid 1,116 home-visits, while the eleven Lady Health Visitors paid 38,572 home-visits during the year.

At the Baby Welcome Clinic, Bowlane, run by the National Council of Women in Burma, 3,073 infants and 2,713 toddlers (pre-natal cases) were attended to and the Lady Health Visitors visited 2,035 infants and 2,027 toddlers at their residences.

Mandalay.—A total number of 12,700 attendances was recorded at the clinic run by the Society and the total number of house visits made by the two Lady Health Visitors was 7,039. The six midwives conducted 662 confinement cases.

Maymyo.—The centre attendances recorded by the Maternity and Infant Welfare Society of Maymyo totalled 1,460 and the Lady Health Visitor of the Society paid 5,543 home visits, while the midwives attended to 202 confinement cases and paid 4,081 home visits.

Moulmein.—At the two clinics run by the Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality, Moulmein, 3,848 attendances were recorded. The two Lady Health Visitors paid 3,178 home visits while four midwives conducted 716 confinement cases during the year.

Myaungmya.—The Lady Health Visitor of the Infant Welfare Society of Myaungmya paid 1,863 home visits. A total of 1,518 attendances was recorded at the clinics.

Syriam.—The Child Welfare Society, Syriam, registered 6,080 visits the two centres. The Lady Health Visitor paid 6,377 home visits.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Health Propaganda.

Hygiene Publicity Bureau.—In the absence of the Hygiene Publicity Officer, Burma, the reproduction of pre-war leaflets, cards and posters was carried out by one of the Assistant Directors of Health Services, Burma, in addition to his own duties.

During the year under review the urban and rural health staffs gave health talks and lectures, while 216,635 copies of health publications and posters on various subjects were distributed by the Hygiene Publicity Bureau.

The second World Health Day Exhibition, opened by the Hon'ble Minister of Health, was held at the Medical College, Rangoon, for three days from the 20th to 22nd April 1950. The exhibition had in addition to all popular features of the previous exhibition (*i.e.*, exhibits on Nutrition ; Malaria ; Environmental Hygiene ; Tuberculosis ; Venereal Disease ; Modern Medicine and Modern Surgery ; Child Health Services ; Maternity Services, and Leprosy) new interesting items, *viz.*, the health plays by the children of Municipal schools ; the health Dramas by the students of the Lady's Health Visitors Class ; and displays of weight-lifting, boxing, and gymnastics by the members of the respective federations.

During the three days of the exhibition broadcasts on Leprosy, Venereal Diseases and Tuberculosis were made from the Burma Broadcasting Station by the Special Leprosy Officer, Burma, the Venereal Diseases Specialist and the Tuberculosis Specialist of Burma respectively. The Health Department of the Corporation of Rangoon also participated in the exhibition.

At the exhibition the films shows on health matters were staged by kind courtesy of the British Council in Burma, the British Information Service, the United States Information Service and the Film and Stage Department of the Government of the Union of Burma on all the three days of the exhibition.

It was gratifying to note that the World Health Day was also observed in Mandalay, Akyab, Bassein and Kyauktan in Hanthawaddy Districts.

CHAPTER VIII.

Personnel employed on Public Health Work in Burma during 1950.

Headquarters Staff.—U Maung Gale, T.P.C., B.A., M.B., D.P.H., continued to hold the post of Deputy Director of Health Services, Burma, throughout the year under report. U Tha Gyaw, B.Sc, M.B., D.P.H., and U Lat, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. held respectively the two posts of Assistant Director of Health Services, Burma.

District Health Officers.—U Thaw Zan continued to officiate as District Health Officer, Hanthawaddy and U Ba Nyun continued to hold the appointment of whole-time District Health Officer, Bassein. Mr. C. C. Po, M.A., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Eng.), was attached

to the temporary posts of Health Officer, Rangoon Suburban Area. Mr. A. M. Mobsby, M.B.E., M.B.,B.S., and Mr. B. C. Barua, M.B.,B.S., D.P.H., continued to hold the temporary post of whole-time District Health Officers, Toungoo and Akyab respectively throughout the year under report.

Assistant District Health Officers.—The sanctioned strength in the cadre is five (permanent). There are two other posts which are equivalent in status to that of Assistant District Health Officer, *viz.*, Health Officer, Maymyo and Health Officer, Rangoon Air Port. The former, which is a permanent post was held substantively by Mr. A. M. Mobsby, M.B.E., M.B.,B.S., and the latter which was created on a temporary basis was held by U Lwin, one of the senior Public Health Assistant Surgeon. Of the five permanent posts of Assistant District Health Officers, Mr. R. B. Singh, M.B.,B.S., was posted on special duty at the Mingaladon Air Port, with headquarters at Rangoon. U Thaw Zan who was substantively appointed as Assistant District Health Officer was promoted as officiating District Health Officer and posted to Hanthawaddy District. The services of U Ba Nyun were continued to be placed at the disposal of the Shan States Government. Mr. M. S. Moitra, M.B.,B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., H. (Lond.) held the appointment of Health Officer, Maymyo, during the early part of the year and U Kyaw Zan, a senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon was appointed as officiating Health Officer, Maymyo, with effect from the 5th April 1950. Mr. S. Paul and U Aung Than were attached to Port Health Department as officiating as Assistant District Health Officers. U Pa How was attached to the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health and U Myat Maung who was posted as officiating Assistant District Health Officer, Insein, was transferred to Toungoo District in the latter part of the period under report.

Public Health Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—The sanctioned strength of this cadre is thirty-nine (permanent). Due to acute shortage of qualified Medical Officers, majority of the number of posts had to be kept vacant. Of the twenty permanent Public Health Sub-Assistant Surgeons in service, four continued to hold the appointments of Assistant District Health Officers throughout the year report, two as Assistant Malariologist, and another as Health Officer, Rangoon Air Port. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons had been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Chin Affairs and the services of the other were utilized by the Shan State Government. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons were assigned to Port Health duties. One senior Public Health Sub-Assistant Surgeon was promoted as officiating Health Officer, Maymyo, one resigned from service and the other joined the Burma Army Medical Department. Thus only five Sub-Assistant Surgeons were actually employed for epidemic and general sanitary duties in Burma proper. However, with a view to stem the tide of such a acute shortage of qualified medical

personnel required in the field of Public Health work, four Epidemic Mobile Teams each consisting of one Officer-in-Charge (Senior and experienced Public Health Inspectors), one Public Health Inspector, two vaccinators and three Sanitary coolies, were employed for general sanitary and epidemic duties throughout the period under report.

Public Health Inspectors.—Seventy-nine Public Health Inspectors were employed in urban areas and sixty-eight were employed in rural areas. Eighteen candidates passed the Public Health Inspector qualifying Examination held in the month of June 1950.

The Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon.—Mr. S. Suvi, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Leeds), the permanent incumbent of the post of Director, Vaccine Depôt, Meiktila, continued to officiate in the permanent post of Assistant Director, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon.

Malaria Bureau.—U Ohn Pe, D.T.M., Assistant Malariologist, Burma, was appointed as officiating Malariologist, Burma, with effect from the 1st September 1950. U Po Myaing, one of the senior Public Health Sub-Assistant Surgeons continued to hold the additional temporary post of Assistant Malariologist throughout the year under report.

To combat malaria, one Malaria Control Unit, consisting of one Officer-in-Charge, one Anti-Malaria Inspector, one driver, one maistry and eight coolies, was continued to be entertained at Kyaukpyu.

Port Health, Rangoon.—U Ba Maung, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), held the post of Port Health Officer, Rangoon, and U Maung U, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. and U Hla Baw, L.M. & S., D.P.H., held the posts of Assistant Port Health Officers respectively throughout the year under report.

Special Leprosy Officer, Burma.—U Tha Saing, L.M.P., L.P.H., held the post of Special Leprosy Officer, Burma. One Assistant to the Special Leprosy Officer was appointed on a temporary basis for a period of six months with effect from the 1st July 1950.

Hygiene Publicity Officer, Burma.—Due to dearth of qualified Medical Officers, the post was kept vacant during the period under review.

MAUNG GALE, T.P.C., B.A., M.B., D.P.H.,
Director of Medical and Health Services, Burma.

APPENDIX A.

Annual vaccination reports of ten rural areas, *viz.*, Prome, Toungoo, Maubin, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Pakôkku, Chin Hills, Meiktila and Myingyan and 30 urbans, *viz.*, Pegu, Nyaunglebin, Thônghwa, Frome, Shwedaung, Paungdè, Toungoo, Shwegyin, Pyu, Ngathainggyaung, Kyônpyaw, Myanaung, Kyangin, Yandoon, Kyaikto, Kawkareik, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Taungdwingyi, Pakôkku, Myitnge, Meiktila, Myingyan, Nyaung-U, Pyinmana, Pyawbwe, Shwebo, Ye-U and Taunggyi could not be included in the statement as these were not received in this office in time due to various reasons.

VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.

A total of 1,347,486 persons was vaccinated during the year. Of these, 877,870 persons were vaccinated in rural areas and 469,616 persons in urban areas.

Rural Vaccination.—Of 887,870 operations performed in districts, 336,047 were primary and 545,840 re-vaccinations.

Of the primary operations 232,358 were successful, while the results of 71,170 were left unverified. The success rate in verified cases was 69·14 per cent.

Of the successful primary operations, 58,319 were on infants under one year of age, 140,137 on children of one to six years and 33,902 on those above six years.

Of the 545,840 re-vaccinations, 74,024 were successful, while the result of 163,553 were reported as “unknown”. The rate of success in known cases was 13·65.

The number of persons known to have been successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated per thousand of population was 39·02.

Two districts, *viz.*, Arakan Hill Tracts and Myaungmya reported 100 per cent success rate of primary vaccination. Of the remaining 25 districts eight reported success between 90 and 100 per cent and the rest, *viz.*, 17 districts reported success below 90 per cent.

Urban Vaccination.—In 44 urban areas, 470,639 operations were performed by regular vaccinators. Of these 65,287 were primary and 405,352 were re-vaccinations. Of the primary, 55,664 were successful while the result of 6,084 remained unverified. The success rate in verified cases was, therefore, 85·26 per cent. Eight towns reported 100 per cent success. Of the other 36 towns, 13 towns reported success between 90 and 100 per cent, while the rest, 23 towns reported success below 90 per cent. Low success rates were reported from Myitkyina 43·45, Yamèthin 49·91 and Mawlaik 59·34.

Of the 55,664 successful vaccinations, 30,555 were on infants under one year of age and 22,387 on children of one to six years.

Of the 405,352 re-vaccinations, 39,338 were successful, while 99,631 cases were not inspected. The percentage of success in verified cases was 9·70 per cent.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated per thousand of population was 87·34.

Jails.—Of the 12,149 operations performed in jails, 297 were primary and 11,852 re-vaccinations. Of the primary cases 23·91 per cent were successful and of the re-vaccinations 13·93 per cent were successful.

Ports.—A total of 12,524 operations was performed at the Ports of Rangoon and Mergui. Of these 732 were primary and 11,773 re-vaccinations.

Federated Shan States.—A total of 42,839 primary operations and 65,103 re-vaccinations were performed in rural areas of the Federated Shan States. The success rate in primary cases was 71·12 per cent and in re-vaccinations 21·45. In the towns of Lashio and Kalaw, 601 primary and 2 823 re-vaccinations were performed. Of the primary cases 548 or 91·18 per cent were successful, while the success rate of re-vaccinations was 26·99 per cent.

Verification Work of Inspecting Officers.—In rural areas District Health Officers, Assistant District Health Officers, Public Health Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Public Health Inspectors and Inspectors of Vaccination carried out verification work, while in the case of urban areas the work was performed by the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Vaccine Lymph Supply.—The manufacture of vaccine lymph has not yet been started in Burma. Arrangements are being made to construct additional buildings for the preparation of vaccine lymph at the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon. At present vaccine lymph is obtained from the Bengal Vaccine Institute, Calcutta. A total of 1,930,880 doses was distributed to local bodies during the year under review.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT REGARDING SANITARY WORKS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR 1950.

A copy of the Narrative Progress Report submitted by Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, regarding Sanitary works carried during the year under report, is incorporated below :—

1. Water Supply and Sanitary Installations.—

(a) *Local Bodies*—With the improvement in the communication between Rangoon and the districts it has been possible to start work on the restoration of the Prome Water Supply and the installation of new pumping plants at Thayetmyo.

Collection and despatch of materials for the Môngywa Water Works has also been put in hand.

Akyab has been inspected and a report recommending improvements to the Water Supply has been submitted.

Pegu Water Supply was also inspected and recommendations submitted to the Municipality.

Repairs to sanitary installation at Pyapôn and Maubin Hospitals were carried out.

(b) *Government Installations*.—All Water Supply and Sanitary Installation at Government and requisitioned buildings has been maintained during the year. The tube well water supply at the Rangoon Jail was put into operation with the installation of new electric pumping plants.

Work is in hand on the installation of a diesel pump at Meiktila Jail.

Provision of water supply for new warders' quarters at Insein Jail has been completed.

Kite motion pumps were fixed at Henzada and Paungdè Jails.

Estimates for the provision of water supply and sanitary installations at Mandalay Hospital are nearing completion and work will be started shortly.

Improvements to the Water Supply at the Mingaladon Airfield including installation of new plant were carried out.

A six inches tube well was sunk at Singu for Rehabilitation Brigade Camp.

A complete water supply and sanitary installation was carried out at the Spinning Factory, Thamaing, including two numbers, eight inches tube well pumping plants, sewerage system and septic tank. Water Supply installation for the Kandawgalay Post Office was nearly completed.

2. **Bazaars.**—*Nil.*

3. **Drainage Schemes.**—An estimate to cover the cost of survey Work for Mônywa drainage has been sanctioned. A similar estimate for Prome has been submitted but has not been sanctioned as yet.

Akyab town drainage was inspected and estimate is under preparation. A complete storm water drainage scheme for the Spinning Factory at Thamaing is under construction.

Burma Underground Water Act —The collection of data testing and licences of new tube wells under the above act has been carried out and up-to-date thirty-one-numbers, permanent licences have been issued.

APPENDIX C.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1950, FROM ASSISTANT CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED, NAMTU (NORTHERN SHAN STATES), BURMA.

Patients treated in Hospital, In-door and Out-door (new admissions only) during the year 1950:—

	New Admissions.	
	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Cholera ... ..	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...
Chicken-pox	3	...
Measles ... ..	...	...
Mumps ... ..	...	1
Malaria	575	3,420
Blackwater fever	1	...
Enteric fever	22	5
Dysentery	16	51
Diarrhoea	7	482
Intestinal parasites	74	426
Hernia	2	...
Hydrocele ... ..	...	2
Haemorrhoids	7	9
Other diseases of Ailmentary system.	90	4,709
Pneumonia	92	28
Tuberculosis of Lungs	22	9
Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	86	3,237
Diseases of blood and spleen	45	359
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory system.	14	8
Diseases of Urinary system	15	22
Diseases of Lymphatic system	6	38
Diseases of Nervous system	37	366
Diseases of Generative system	27	127
Diseases of the eye	13	307
Diseases of Ear, nose and throat	7	274
Diseases of Skin	35	1,730
Goitre	1	332
Deficiency diseases	22	2
Syphilis	9	22
Gonorrhoea	3	15
Labour—Normal	104	22
Labour—Abnormal	13	1
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles.	75	1,045
Injuries	95	1,982
Tumours	3	9
Infection of areolar tissues ... ..	...	124
Dog-bite ... ..	...	26
Other poisoning	3	4
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	3	128
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...
Other diseases of Liver	4	43
Appendicitis	4	...
Toxaemia of pregnancy ... ..	...	2
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	4
Beri-beri ... ..	...	...
Insect-bite ... ..	...	12
Rickets	1	4
Vaccination Reaction ... ..	...	...
Total	1,536	19,397

Return of Patients Treated, both Indoor and Outdoor during the year 1950.

			In-Patients.		Out-Patients	
			Total—New and old cases	Daily Average.	Total—New and old cases.	Daily Average.
January	...	...	1,032	33·29	6,087	196·35
February	...	...	884	31·57	5,430	193·93
March	...	...	915	29·50	5,579	179·97
April	...	...	962	32·10	4,364	145·47
May	...	...	1,063	34·29	4,805	155·03
June	...	...	1,239	41·30	6,351	211·70
July	...	...	1,818	58·65	7,751	250·03
August	...	...	1,827	58·93	6,076	196·00
September	...	..	1,437	47·90	5,632	187·73
October	...	...	1,509	48·67	6,560	211·61
November	...	...	1,478	49·27	5,331	177·70
December	...	...	1,598	51·55	4,342	140·07
Total			15,762	517·02	68,309	2,245·59

Daily average of In-Patients treated ... 43

Daily average of Out-Patients treated ... 187

Deaths in Hospital during the year —

Malaria	...	...	...	5
Enteric fever	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis of lungs	...	...	...	5
Valvular disease of heart	...	...	...	4
Cerebral Thrombosis and Cardio Vascular Syphilis	...	...	...	1
Senile Arterio Sclerosis	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Chronic Gastric Ulcer with Acute Haematemesis	...	...	...	1
Acute ulcerative colitis	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Appendicular abscess with general peritonitis	...	...	...	1
Acute Tetanus	..	...	...	1
Eclampsia of Puerperium	...	...	...	1
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	1
Marasmus and Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Extensive burns, all over the body	...	...	...	1
Multiple Compound Comminuted fractures, vault of the skull and concussion etc.	...	...	...	1
Gunshot wound, abdomen and left thigh	...	...	...	1
Total				34

Births in Hospital during the year—

Live-births	...	...	...	...	107
Still -births	...	...	...	...	13

Malaria.—

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	3,995
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	5
Death rate per 100	...	...	...	...	0.12515

Prophylaxis.—Prophylactic administration of Paludrine in the dosage of one tablet of 0.3 gm. weekly for adults and proportionately less for children was given and the result was encouraging.

Enteric Fever.—

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	27
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	3
Death rate per 100	...	...	...	...	11.1

Pneumonia.—

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	120
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	4
Death rate per 100	...	...	...	...	3.3

Tuberculosis of Lungs.—

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	31
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	5

Mumps.—

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	1
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Chicken pox.—

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	4
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Small-pox. —

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Total number of vaccinations done during the year ... 598.

T.A.B. Inoculation.—Twelve persons were inoculated with T.A.B. Vaccine during the year.

Cholera.—

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Number of persons inoculated with Cholera Vaccine ... 284.

Industrial Diseases.—

Number of cases	Nil.
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There was no case of lead poisoning during the year under review.

Prevalent Diseases.—Malaria, diseases of the Ailmentary and Respiratory system, injuries and diseases of skin are common in the locality.

Infectious Diseases.—There were a few cases of chicken-pox during the year. All cases responded to treatment.

Water Supply.—There was plentiful supply of good and wholesome drinking water throughout the year.

Milk.—Fresh cow's and buffalo's milk at reasonable rates was available throughout the year. Examination of milk brought from the villages by the vendors for sale to the public was done occasionally.

Vegetables.—Fresh vegetables and eggs were always available but the prices still remains high.

Beef, Mutton and Pork.—These were regularly inspected. Fluky livers were destroyed.

Slaughter-Houses and Meat Stalls.—These were regularly inspected and found in good condition.

Bazaars.—Eating-houses, food stalls and markets were inspected regularly. They were kept clean and in good sanitary condition.

Conservancy.—The use of deep pit latrines was continued.

Refuse disposal was done by dumping into the river and burning in pits wherever possible.

Schools.—Schools were visited periodically by the Assistant Chief Medical Officer. Prophylactic treatment for malaria with Paludrine and vaccination against small-pox were given to school-children.

General health of the children was satisfactory.

Police Lock-up.—This was regularly visited. Sanitary condition was satisfactory, and there was no complaint about food from the prisoners.

B. B. DUTTA,
Assistant Chief Medical Officer.

APPENDIX D.

RANGOON AIRPORT, MINGALADON.

1. *Inspection of In-coming Aircrafts.*—One thousand and forty-nine aircrafts were inspected during the year 1950. (878 Aircrafts in 1949).

2. *Inspection of Out-going Aircrafts.*—During the year under report one thousand and sixty-seven aircrafts were inspected (891 in 1949).

3. *Inspection of In-coming Passengers.*—Sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-seven in-coming passengers including 4,092 in transit (9,960 in 1949) were examined during the year, and all were found protected against cholera, small-pox, etc.

4. *Inspection of Out-going Passengers.*—A total number of 15,861 out-going passengers, including 4,902 in transit (10,866 in 1949) were examined during the year and all were found in possession of the required medical certificates.

5. *Examination of In-coming Civilian Crew* —Four thousand seven hundred and ten males and 406 females, totalling 5,116 in-coming civilian crew (3,812 males and 338 females in 1949) were examined during the year and all were found carrying necessary certificates.

6. *Examination of Out-going Civilian Crew.*—Four thousand eight hundred and eighteen males and 420 females, totalling 5,238 out-going civilian crew (3,865 males and 343 females in 1949) were examined and all of them were found in possession of necessary certificates.

7. *Issue of Bills of Health.*—One thousand and sixty-four Bills of Health (876 in 1949) were issued during the year.

8. *Vaccination.*—One thousand nine hundred and fifty-three vaccinations (705 in 1949) were performed during the year.

9. *Inoculation.*—No inoculation against cholera, plague and typhoid was done during the year (ten anti-plague inoculation in 1949).

10. *Medical Treatment.*—Two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven cases (2,601 in 1949) of different types of ailments were treated during the year. Fifteen patients (two in 1949) were sent to the Rangoon General Hospital, one to the Prome Road Nursing Home and another to the Mental Hospital, Tadagale.

11. *Infectious Diseases.*—Not a single infected case was detected amongst the in-coming and out-going crew and passengers during the year under report (*Nil* in 1949).

12. *Disinfection.*—Disinfection of the baggages of the passengers was not done as no infected case was detected.

A case of small-pox was reported from amongst the coolies of the Port and mass vaccination was performed and the area was thoroughly disinfected with phenyle and sprayed with D.D.T.

13. *Sanitation*.—It is under the control and supervision of the Director of Civil Aviation, Burma, and was satisfactory.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION DURING 1950.

Akyab.—In-coming vessels at this port numbered 19, of which 17 came from Indian ports and two from other foreign ports. They carried 2,018 crew and 410 passengers. There were 26 out-going vessels, of which 18 sailed to Indian ports and the other eight were bound for ports beyond India. They carried 2,605 crew and 1,679 passengers. The crew and passengers of all in-coming and out-going vessels were examined. A case of small-pox was reported from one of the in-coming vessels. Contacts and 140 persons in the port area were vaccinated. One hundred and sixteen anti-cholera inoculations were also performed.

Kyaukp̄yu.—No in-coming or out-going vessels called at this port during the year.

Bassein.—Fifty-two vessels from Indian and other foreign ports carrying 2,160 crew called at this port. The number of out-going vessels bound for Indian and other foreign ports numbered 52, and they carried a crew of 578. Forty-nine of the in-coming and out-going vessels were inspected and medically examined.

Moulmein.—Twenty-nine vessels from Indian and other foreign ports called at this port during the year. They carried 1,529 crew and three passengers. Thirty-four vessels carrying a crew of 2,130 and 15 passengers left this port for India and other foreign ports. Forty-one of the in-coming and out-going vessels were inspected and no case of epidemic was detected. Eleven thousand one hundred and nineteen rats were caught and destroyed. Of these 1,014 rats were examined and no rat was found with B. Pestis.

Tavoy.—Sixteen in-coming and out-going vessels from beyond India and Burma called at this port, but none of these vessels were examined.

Mergui.—No vessel arrived from any Indian ports to this port nor any vessel left this port for any Indian port during the year. One steamer owned by the Straits Steamship Company was plying between this port and Penang about once a fortnight. Four other motor vessels from Rangoon called at this port on their way to and from Penang. There were 19 in-coming schooners from Penang, and the out-going schooners to Penang numbered 20. A total number of 454 out-going passengers and 856 in-coming passengers were examined and none was found infected with any infectious disease. Bills of Health were issued at the time of departure from the port.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF
RANGOON FOR THE YEAR 1950.

This department had been carrying on the routine work as in the previous years. Some of the handicaps which existed in 1947 still remained in 1950. The department was still without the Clayton Fumigation Apparatus for fumigation of ships. Few empty ships were fumigated with sulphur burnt in trays and extension up to one month had to be granted to ships carrying retention cargo.

The total number of shipping during the year was still on the downward trend compared with those of the previous three years.

The total number of passengers going in and out of Burma to India had appreciably decreased. Medical examination of passengers prior to embarkation at both ends of the journey had definitely reduced the incidence of infectious diseases amongst passengers and the enforcement of this procedure after World War II did yield beneficial results.

Most of the passengers arriving from Calcutta were vaccinated. Therefore the total number of vaccination done by this department since 1947 had appreciably decreased. However, passengers leaving the Port of Rangoon were not vaccinated. There is no provision in Port Health Rules for doing so and it is considered that it is the concern of the passengers to see that they satisfy the requirements of their respective ports of destination.

During the year under report information was received from the Eastern Bunkers (Burma), Ltd., of their intention to supply fresh water to vessels in the Port of Rangoon. The Company was advised by this department to have the water from their two tube wells tested bacteriologically only, as they have already been tested both chemically and bacteriologically in 1947, and had proved satisfactory in so far as chemical analysis was concerned. One tube well found to produce water having a high standard of bacteriological purity while the other yielded one of doubtful quality. Action is being taken to bring the latter to the required standard of purity when necessary permission for the supply of water to sea going vessels will be given to them.

Inspection of In-coming Vessels—Incoming vessels inspected.—The total number of cargo and passenger vessels inspected in the year 1950 was 357 or 30 less than the year 1949. Of these 162 were from Indian Ports and 195 from Foreign Ports. They carried 30,047 crew and 33,111 passengers, the figures being 7,214 less and 119 more respectively, than those of the year 1949. In addition 2,864 passengers from Ports of Burma were examined in Rangoon. These passengers embarked at Arakan Ports on vessels which were on their way to Rangoon from Indian Ports and the figure is less than that of 1949 by 538. (Please see Table No. I and its continuation).

Infectious Diseases.—Five cases of infectious diseases were reported by commanders on five vessels, *viz.*, one case of chicken-pox, three cases of measles and one case of mumps.

Two cases of measles and one of chicken-pox were sent to the Contagious Diseases Hospital, Rangoon. One case of measles was left on board on undertaking and the mumps case was allowed to go home.

Three cases of chicken-pox were detected on two vessels by this department during the course of medical inspection. All the cases were sent to the Contagious Diseases Hospital, Rangoon. (Please see Table No. III).

Deaths from Non-infectious Diseases.—Four such deaths were reported on four vessels during the year. (Please see Table No. III.)

Vaccination Performed.—The number of passengers examined under the Vaccination Act was 33,111. Of these 32,241 were found protected against small-pox and 870 were vaccinated. In addition, 146 crew were re-vaccinated. (Please see Table No. I continuation.)

Disinfection.—Nine in-coming vessels and personal effects of 122 crew were disinfected by this department during the year. (Please see Table No. I continuation.)

Riverine Vessels.—The following deaths and cases were reported on riverine crafts during the year :—

Four attacks of small-pox with two deaths, one case of chicken-pox, and ten ordinary deaths.

Two cases of small-pox and one of chicken-pox were sent to the Contagious Diseases Hospital, Rangoon. All precautionary measures were taken by this department. (Please see Table No. III.)

Inspection of Out-going Sea-going Vessels.—There were 204 vessels proceeding to ports beyond India, or three more than the year 1949. The Asiatic and African members of crew 12,368 in number, European crew 3,202 in number and passengers 5,419 in number were examined before Bills of Health were issued. Bills of Health were issued to 190 vessels sailing to Indian Ports during the year. Thirteen thousand six hundred and eleven Asiatic and African members of crew, 2,814 European crew and 33,621 passengers who embarked these vessels for Indian Ports and 2,362 passengers for Arakan Ports were examined.

The following infectious diseases and non-infectious diseases were detected at the time of inspection before embarkation :—

Three cases of chicken-pox, one case of measles, one case of malaria and eight cases of fever.

Chicken-pox cases were sent to the Contagious Diseases Hospital, Rangoon. The measles (through passengers), malaria and five fever cases were allowed to travel on ship Surgeon's undertaking and three cases of fever were rejected.

No case of plague is known to have developed amongst the crew and passengers of these vessels on their outward voyages. (Please see Table No. II and its continuation.)

New members of crew examined prior to signing on ships' articles totalled 828. Of these 827 were passed fit and re-vaccinated and one was rejected.

Vessels in Harbour.—One case of chicken-pox, one case of diarrhoea and one case of Hepatitis were reported on three vessels in harbour during the year.

The first two were sent to the Contagious Diseases Hospital, Rangoon, the latter for bacteriological examination of stools for V. cholera and the last to a private hospital in Rangoon. All precautionary measures were taken by this department. (Please see Table No. III.)

Passengers by Seaplanes.—There was no passenger seaplane service in the port during the year.

Miscellaneous Transactions and Remarks—Port Office Personnel.—Eighty-three lighthouse men were examined. All of them were found fit and re-vaccinated.

Fumigation.—(a) One vessel was granted Deratisation Certificate after fumigation by means of Halley Fumigation Apparatus of the ship under the supervision of this department. A sum of Rs. 99 (including Sunday fee Rs. 25) being fee for same was charged to the Agents.

No. of Vessels.	Loaded.	Empty.	Rats Collected.	Rats Destroyed.	Rats Examined.	Rats found infected with plague.
1	Loaded	...	The vessel sailed immediately after fumigation	...	...	...

(b) Thirty-one vessels applied for Deratisation Exemption Certificates. After necessary inspection and trapping the vessels were granted Deratisation Exemption Certificates. Fees totalling Rs. 2,133 were charged to the Agents.

No. of Vessels.	No. of Traps.	Rats Collected.	Rats Destroyed.	Rats Examined.	Rats found infected with plague.
31	2,534	17	13	4	Nil.

Non-infectious diseases detected and reported were :—

(Table No. II continuation and Table No. III)

Non-infectious cases	...	...	...	23
Non-infectious deaths	...	...	...	14

Cholera.—One hundred and twenty-five persons were inoculated against cholera during the year.

Plague.—Twelve persons were inoculated against plague during the year.

Inspection of Provisions for Lascar Crew.—No application was received from the Nautical Advisor and Principal Port Officer to the Government of the Union of Burma for inspection of provisions for lascar crew during the year.

Port Commissioners Area—Sanitation.—The sanitation of the fore-shore area of the Port and the King's Bank Colony was looked after by the Port Health Officer, Rangoon. The sanitation of the area on the whole was comparatively satisfactory.

The Port Health Officer was assisted by the following Sanitary Staff employed by the Port Commissioners, Rangoon: —

1. Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	4
2. Assistant Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	1
3. Plumber	...	...	...	1
4. Sweeper Jemadars	...	...	...	2
5. Sweeper Maistries	...	...	...	8
6. Sweepers	...	...	...	130

Ratting and Trapping.—Trapping was done right throughout the year. The total number of traps set daily was about 156. The total number of rats destroyed by trapping during the year was 9,377.

Cymag-fumigation of Rat Burrows.—Besides trapping cymag-fumigation of rat burrows in the area was carried out during the dry weather. A total of 422 burrows were gassed and 856 connecting holes were blocked. The total number of rats destroyed and recovered by this method was 129.

Out of 9,510 rats caught during the year 8,831 were sent to the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, for examination. The attached statement shows species of rats examined. There was no plague infection amongst them. (Please see statement attached.)

Inspection of Food.—Consignments of food were occasionally examined by this department at the request of Port Commissioners, and recommendations regarding fitness or otherwise were made accordingly.

Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four Port Commissioners' staff and their families were vaccinated against small-pox during the year.

Port Health Staff.—The following changes were made in the establishment during the year :—

Dr. U Aung Than, Officiating Assistant District Health Officer, relinquished charge of his duties in this department with effect from p.m. 4th May 1950.

Dr. U Ko Ko Gyi, Public Health Sub-Assistant Surgeon, on probation, assumed charge of his duties in this department on the forenoon of the 12th December 1950.

The staff has worked to my satisfaction.

BA MAUNG,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.,
Port Health Officer, Rangoon.

TABLE NO. I.—*Details of In-coming Sea-going*

Months.	From Indian Ports					
	No. of vessels.	No. of crew.	Number of passengers.			
			Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950.						
January ...	11	1,243	2,079	284	107	69
February ...	14	1,405	2,778	358	137	143
March ...	8	869	1,478	187	69	61
April ...	13	1,117	1,585	262	97	114
May ...	23	2,141	4,183	654	246	264
June ...	12	1,045	2,082	283	118	117
July ...	17	1,389	2,411	422	151	167
August ...	15	1,227	1,576	180	93	70
September ...	9	1,082	2,085	261	121	109
October ...	11	944	456	114	59	39
November ...	16	1,272	1,776	276	121	119
December ...	13	1,004	1,197	186	91	82
Total ...	162	14,738	23,687	3,467	1,410	1,354

Vessels inspected during the year 1950.

Total.	From Foreign Ports.							Total.	
	No. of vessels.	No. of crew.	Number of passengers.					No. of vessels.	No. of crew.
			Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2,539	12	1,039	236	73	42	38	389	23	2,282
3,416	12	1,171	263	57	15	17	352	26	2,576
1,795	16	1,175	199	54	27	24	304	24	2,044
2,059	18	1,493	187	52	24	12	275	31	2,610
5,347	20	1,304	51	43	17	19	130	43	3,445
2,600	20	1,493	236	46	26	25	333	32	2,538
3,151	23	1,607	32	23	6	7	68	40	2,996
1,919	17	1,354	474	60	33	29	596	32	2,581
2,576	17	1,512	85	53	29	28	195	26	2,594
668	8	584	105	68	39	32	244	19	1,528
2,292	16	1,212	47	35	15	7	104	32	2,484
1,556	16	1,365	101	63	21	18	203	29	2,369
29,918	195	15,309	2,016	627	294	256	3,193	357	30,047

TABLE NO. I.—*Details of In-coming Sea-going*

Month	Continued, total number of passengers.					Total Inspected.	
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Crew.	Passen- gers.
(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1950.							
January ...	2,315	357	149	107	2,928	2,282	2,928
February ...	3,041	415	152	160	3,768	2,576	3,768
March ...	1,677	241	96	85	2,099	2,044	2,099
April ...	1,773	314	121	126	2,334	2,610	2,334
May ...	4,234	697	263	283	5,477	3,445	5,477
June ...	2,318	329	144	142	2,933	2,538	2,933
July ...	2,443	445	157	174	3,219	2,996	3,219
August ...	2,050	248	126	99	2,515	2,581	2,515
September ...	2,170	314	150	137	2,771	2,594	2,771
October ...	561	182	98	71	912	1,528	912
November ...	1,823	311	136	126	2,396	2,484	2,396
December ...	1,298	249	112	100	1,759	2,369	1,759
Total ...	25,703	4,094	1,704	1,610	33,111	30,047	33,111

Vessels inspected during the year 1950—concl'd.

Medical inspection and observation.

For temperature.		For vaccination.				Disinfection.			Remarks.
Tes- ted.	Sick.	Crew.		Passengers.		No. of vessels.	Effect of		
		Found protec- ted.	Vacci- nated.	Found protect- ed.	Vacci- nated.		Crew.	Passen- gers.	
1	1	2,282	...	2,896	32	1	(Sangola In-coming on 18-5-50 which landed a case of suspected small-pox at Akyab was disin- fected here.)
2	2	2,576	...	3,584	184	3	...	...
2	2	1,922	122	2,039	60	2	122	...	
...	...	2 610	...	2,281	53	...	...	...
2	2	3,445	...	5,306	171	2	...	...
...	...	2,538	...	2,883	50	...	...	...
...	...	2,996	...	3,133	86	...	...	...
...	...	2,581	...	2,472	43	...	...	...
2	2	2,594	...	2,677	94	...	...	...
...	...	1,504	24	912	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,484	...	2,332	64	1	...	...
1	1	2,369	...	1,726	33	...	...	...
10	10	29,901	146	32,241	870	9	122

TABLE NO. II.—*Details of Out-going Vessels*

Months.			Inspection						
			No. of vessels.	Asiatic crew.	Deck passengers.				
					Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TO FOREIGN PORTS, 1950.									
January	...	...	9	570	565	95	10	13	683
February	...	...	10	678	726	58	33	30	847
March	...	...	18	1,059	37	5	2	3	47
April	...	...	19	1,217	163	23	19	12	217
May	...	...	23	1,337	86	15	7	1	109
June	...	...	21	1,072	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	21	1,137	483	100	32	...	615
August	...	...	20	1,021	373	116	50	11	550
September	...	...	17	1,108	50	2	...	...	52
October	...	...	15	1,191	153	16	8	6	183
November	...	...	15	938	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	16	1,040	4	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	204	12,368	2,640	430	161	76	3,307

inspected during the year 1950.

tion.								Result of Inspection.			
European crew. (9)	Saloon passengers.					Passes to relatives and friends. (15)	Baggage coolies. (16)	Temperature.		Allowed to travel on medical certificate of undertaking. (19)	Cases detained. (20)
	Male. (10)	Female. (11)	Boys. (12)	Girls. (13)	Total. (14)			Tested. (17)	Normal. (18)		
187	92	57	16	11	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	131	95	32	33	291	...	...	3	...	3	...
259	78	54	13	6	151	...	...	1	...	1	...
251	104	85	25	24	238	...	...	1	...	1	...
460	175	87	30	35	327	...	...	1	...	1	...
297	50	30	12	8	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
407	112	47	14	18	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
313	77	64	31	28	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	65	33	6	11	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	72	46	27	15	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	43	18	6	13	80	...	...	..	...	...	...
271	41	32	6	4	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,202	1,040	648	218	206	2,112	...	...	6	...	6	...

TABLE NO. II.—*Details of Out-going Vessels*

Month.			Inspection.						
			No. of vessels.	Asiatic crew.	Deck passengers.				
					Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
To INDIAN PORTS, 1950.									
January	14	1,318	2,263	292	144	152	2,851		
February	16	1,349	2,960	246	145	135	3,486		
March	10	756	2,115	386	191	168	2,860		
April	15	1,244	4,285	355	137	183	4,960		
May	17	940	2,254	212	92	91	2,649		
June	20	1,454	3,567	357	135	164	4,223		
July	22	1,516	1,667	182	78	82	2,009		
August	12	948	1,259	105	53	50	1,467		
September	19	1,533	2,568	178	99	58	2,903		
October	10	414	1,215	88	31	28	1,362		
November	16	963	767	65	13	10	855		
December	19	1,176	1,553	179	74	71	1,877		
Total	190	13,611	26,473	2,645	1,192	1,192	31,502		

inspected during the year 1950—contd.

tion.

European crew.	Saloon passengers.					Passes to relative and friends.	Baggage coolies.	Result of Inspection.			
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Temperature.		Allowed to travel on medical certificate of undertaking.	Cases detained.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	Tested.	Normal.	(19)	(20)
212	151	78	21	13	263	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	182	61	21	20	284	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	114	49	17	17	197	...	...	...	...	...	...
190	132	63	21	20	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
285	80	48	13	20	161	...	...	2	...	...	2
317	162	60	21	21	264	...	...	...	...	...	...
354	70	22	10	15	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	79	33	11	9	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
251	116	48	20	23	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	49	27	9	12	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
212	31	16	6	6	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
258	59	25	7	11	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,814	1,225	530	177	187	2,119	...	...	2	...	...	2

TABLE NO. II.—*Details of Out-going Vessels*

Months.			Diseases.						Disposal			
			Measles.	Malaria.	Plague.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Fever and other illness.	Civil General Hospital.	Municipal Observation Hospital.	Contagious Diseases Hospital.	Passengers' residence.
(1)			(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)		
1950												
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3

inspected during the year 1950—contd.

of Sick.	Disinfection.				Fumigation by means of sulphur trays at agent's request.				Vaccination.	
Allowed to travel.	Asiatic crew and deck passen- gers.	Boots and shoes.	Baggage coolies.	Boxes.	Vessels.	Sulphur consumed.	Time spent.	Amount realized and fees.	Crew.	Passengers.
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
						lb.	hrs.	K		
...
1	(Measles case	...	allowed to travel.)
...
...
...
...
...
...	1	1,350	6	99	Sulphur supplied by Ship).	15
...	90
...
...
...	73
1	1	1,350	6	99	...	178

TABLE NO. II.—*Details of Out-going Vessels*

Months.			Diseases.						Disposal			
			Measles.	Malaria.	Plague.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Fever and other illness.	Civil General Hospital.	Municipal Observation Hospital.	Contagious Diseases Hospital.	Passengers' residence.
			(1)		(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
TO FOREIGN PORTS, 1950.												
January	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
March	1	...	...	...	...
April	1	...	...	...	...
May	1	...	...	...	...
June	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
September
October	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. III.—Statement showing the Infections and other Diseases reported and

Diseases.	In-coming Sea-going.				Riverine.		In port.	
	No. of Vessels.	Cases.			No. of Vessels.	Cases.	No. of Vessels.	Cases.
		Total.	Reported.	Detected.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year-1950.								
1. Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
2. Measles	2	3	3	...	..	...	...	...
3. Chicken-pox	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	1
4. Malaria	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
5. Mumps	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bronchitis	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Pneumonia	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	.
8. T.B. Lungs	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
9. Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10. Fever	4	7	6	1	...	...	...	...
11. Heart Failure	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...
12. Dysentery	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
13. Hepatitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14. Ordinary deaths	1	1	1	...	7	7	...	...
	18	24	20	4	15	15	3	3

detected on In-coming Sea-going Vessels and Riverine Vessels during the year 1950.

Disposal of cases.										Corpses.				
Hospitals.					Residence.	Left on board.	Left at other Ports.	Other Hospitals.	Total.	Buried at sea.	Rangoon Mortuary.	Buried by relatives.	Total.	Remarks.
Contagious Diseases.	Observation.	Rangoon General.	Military.	Leper.										
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
2	2	...	...	2	2	
2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	6	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	4	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	7	8	
11	...	2	...	...	2	10	...	1	26	4	...	12	16	

Statement showing the number of rats caught and the number

Months.				Number of rats caught and destroyed.	Number of rats examined.	Of the total	
						Nesokia Bengalensis.	R. Norvigicus.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950.							
January	...	...	...	923	889	324	32
February	...	...	...	847	794	325	36
March	...	...	...	838	790	334	59
April	...	...	...	711	589	273	50
May	...	...	...	824	782	302	49
June	...	...	...	801	735	277	40
July	...	...	...	727	678	240	44
August	...	...	...	812	729	279	33
September	...	...	...	762	699	198	31
October	...	...	...	753	706	165	26
November	...	...	...	739	704	261	16
December	...	...	...	773	736	319	42
Total for 1950				9,510	8,831	3,297	458

examined for B. Pestis in the Port of Rangoon during the year 1950.

examined.				Number found positive for B. Pestis.	Remarks as to the number of rat traps laid, the number caught, nature of baits used, etc.
Rattus Rattus.	Mus. Con- color.	Mus. Musc.	C. Coe- rulia.		
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
114	84	87	248	Nil	57,002 traps set during the year.
118	65	51	199	Nil	
120	38	55	184	Nil	Baits used—Bread.
74	44	55	93	Nil	Total rats caught—Trapping ... 9,377
119	74	78	160	Nil	(including 12 rats from the ship).
87	58	87	186	Nil	Rats caught by smoking ... 129
87	68	99	140	Nil	Cymag Fumigation ... 4
					Total ... 9,510
119	81	105	112	Nil	
187	83	96	104	Nil	
207	115	118	75	Nil	
186	86	110	45	Nil	
213	72	28	62	Nil	
1,631	868	969	1,608	Nil	

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. I.—Deaths registered according to Ages and Sexes in the

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.	
		Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
	ARAKAN DIVISION.										
1	Akyab ...	62	61	32	34	13	18	8	2	12	18
	PEGU DIVISION.										
2	Rangoon ...	2,751	2,166	1,410	1,527	300	321	124	120	169	191
3	Pegu ...	179	161	107	163	36	32	15	9	23	11
4	Letpadan ...	19	26	17	16	7	2	6	8	7	4
5	Syriam ...	54	39	26	28	6	3	3	5	8	12
6	Insein ...	49	35	48	44	11	13	7	13	8	8
7	Prome ...	59	53	42	35	13	13	12	15	17	23
8	Paungdè ...	60	48	106	80	42	37	4	12	9	6
9	Toungoo ...	38	31	33	35	10	10	5	5	11	5
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.										
10	Bassein ...	628	542	480	484	189	223	96	91	128	135
11	Henzada ...	463	427	441	465	151	170	73	59	80	84
12	Pyapôn ...	18	25	43	54	18	15	9	11	12	6
13	Kyaiklat ...	77	58	87	86	13	16	12	11	9	6
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.										
14	Thatôn ...	196	207	286	304	103	110	36	31	22	34
15	Moulmein ...	423	295	317	324	88	74	26	41	43	30
16	Tavoy ...	36	32	60	47	24	26	6	5	8	9
17	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MAGWE DIVISION.										
18	Allanmyo ...	23	33	36	32	18	26	4	13	6	11
19	Yenangyaung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Chauk ...	43	34	63	51	17	19	8	4	8	13
21	Pakôkku ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MANDALAY DIVISION.										
22	Mandalay ...	927	817	357	352	66	66	37	44	50	49
23	Maymyo ...	77	61	30	17	5	11	3	5	11	9
24	Myingyan ...	284	275	251	239	65	81	17	14	19	19
25	Pyinmana ...	66	63	17	24	3	8	5	3	4	6
	SAGAING DIVISION.										
26	Shwebo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sagaing ...	81	88	26	20	8	7	4	5	13	4
28	Mônnya ...	159	155	143	149	57	49	12	9	8	14
	Total of Towns, Burma.	6,772	5,732	4,458	4,610	1,263	1,350	532	535	685	707

Towns of Burma having a population of 10,000 and above, during the year 1950.

8		9		10		11		12		13		No.
20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		Total (all ages).		
Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
43	48	53	19	51	21	46	18	45	33	370	272	1
648	630	851	600	863	495	825	511	1,381	1,279	9,322	7,840	2
70	71	72	53	67	35	81	42	101	116	751	693	3
19	11	17	11	10	7	14	13	22	21	138	119	4
27	14	20	22	39	16	25	12	46	40	254	191	5
26	17	33	15	38	12	17	20	34	34	271	211	6
37	52	44	39	35	31	31	20	38	45	328	326	7
12	16	17	19	18	20	15	11	22	38	305	287	8
20	24	34	34	39	26	36	24	50	49	276	243	9
228	303	226	244	209	218	239	228	432	451	2,855	2,919	10
128	189	134	161	119	122	102	132	199	236	1,890	2,045	11
39	12	24	29	22	18	24	9	35	32	244	211	12
18	35	22	28	26	21	29	17	48	44	341	312	13
47	71	57	80	43	53	49	56	112	92	956	1,038	14
109	110	129	129	99	96	102	98	227	188	1,563	1,385	15
17	22	29	36	23	35	26	24	53	66	282	302	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
23	16	20	14	13	21	18	20	21	31	182	217	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
14	24	23	14	18	11	14	12	17	19	225	201	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
162	140	213	134	195	115	165	146	300	313	2,472	2,176	22
18	14	24	8	23	6	23	10	37	33	251	174	23
36	32	26	33	43	41	34	32	69	69	844	835	24
9	14	15	14	11	8	14	19	38	33	182	192	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
22	14	28	10	21	19	21	15	38	45	262	227	27
37	24	24	23	26	13	37	21	38	48	541	505	28
1,814	1,903	2,135	1,769	2,056	1,460	1,987	1,510	3,403	3,355	25,105	22,931	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. I-A.—*Giving the Details of
of 10,000 and above*

Serial No.	Divisions and Towns.	Not exceeding one month.							Total of Columns 5 and 8.
		Male.			Female.				
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	ARAKAN DIVISION.								
1	Akyab	11	7	18	5	8	13	31	
	PEGU DIVISION.								
2	Rangoon	637	457	1,094	470	334	804	1,898	
3	Pegu	21	15	36	22	10	32	68	
4	Letpadan	2	4	6	2	2	4	10	
5	Syriam	13	3	16	9	5	14	30	
6	Insein	10	5	15	5	1	6	21	
7	Prome	9	1	10	5	1	6	16	
8	Paungdè	3	1	4	2	1	3	7	
9	Toungoo	7	2	9	5	2	7	16	
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.								
10	Bassein	71	62	113	69	39	108	241	
11	Henzada	65	43	108	42	34	76	184	
12	Pyapôn ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
13	Kyaiklat	14	5	19	8	3	11	30	
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.								
14	Thatôn	31	16	47	28	29	57	104	
15	Moulmein	102	68	170	65	36	101	271	
16	Tavoy ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
17	Mergui ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MAGWE DIVISION.								
18	Allanmyo	1	4	5	1	2	3	8	
19	Yenangyaung ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Chauk	5	...	5	...	3	3	8	
21	Pakôkku ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MANDALAY DIVISION.								
22	Mandalay	237	132	369	182	93	275	644	
23	Maymyo	25	9	34	17	4	21	55	
24	Myingyan	65	15	80	47	17	64	144	
25	Pyinmana	17	2	19	16	1	17	36	
	SAGAING DIVISION.								
26	Shwebo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sagaing	12	5	17	8	12	20	37	
28	Mônywa	39	8	47	40	14	54	101	
	Total of Towns, Burma...	1,397	865	2,242	1,048	654	1,702	3,964	

Deaths by Ages and Sexes under one year in the Towns having a population during the year 1950.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total Male, Columns 5 10 and 13.	Total Female, Columns 8, 11 and 14.	Total.	No.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(1)
30	31	61	14	17	31	62	61	123	1
1,206	899	2,105	451	463	914	2,751	2,166	4,917	2
116	100	216	27	29	56	179	161	340	3
6	13	19	7	9	16	19	26	45	4
30	16	46	8	9	17	54	39	93	5
27	20	47	7	9	16	49	35	84	6
37	38	75	12	9	21	59	53	112	7
17	13	30	39	32	71	60	48	108	8
18	13	31	11	11	22	38	31	69	9
385	324	709	110	110	220	628	542	1,170	10
233	235	468	122	116	238	463	427	890	11
14	11	25	4	11	15	18	25	43	12
46	33	79	12	14	26	77	58	135	13
110	97	207	39	53	92	196	207	403	14
166	131	297	87	63	150	423	295	718	15
24	22	46	11	10	21	36	32	68	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
10	19	29	8	11	19	23	33	56	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
25	22	47	13	9	22	43	34	77	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
405	385	790	153	157	310	927	817	1,744	22
30	27	57	13	13	26	77	61	138	23
154	133	287	50	78	128	284	275	559	24
36	36	72	11	10	21	66	63	129	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
53	48	101	11	20	31	81	88	169	27
70	64	134	42	37	79	159	155	314	28
3,248	2,730	5,978	1,262	1,300	2,562	6,772	5,732	12,504	.

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. II-A.—*Births and Deaths registered from*

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10		
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1931).	Births.			Birth rate.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Suicide.	
			Male.	Female.	Total.								Male.	Female.
ARAKAN DIVISION.														
1	Akyab ...	38,094	368	360	728	19·11	2	15	...	28	32	161	5	4
2	Kyaukpyu ...	4,232	68	65	133	31·43	6	11	...	2	1	11	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	4,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.														
4	Rangoon ...	398,967	9,309	8,768	18,077	45·31	2	513	5	520	822	4,001	8	2
5	Pegu ...	21,626	496	423	919	42·50	1	48	9	156	45	141	1	...
6	Nyaunglebin ...	7,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tharrawaddy ...	7,131	115	96	211	29·59	...	22	...	17	8	7	...	...
8	Thônzè ...	7,962	128	111	239	30·02	...	5	5	35	7	29	...	1
9	Zigôn ...	6,365	98	95	193	30·32	6	102	...	21	8	19	...	...
10	Letpadan ...	12,160	136	138	274	22·53	6	13	...	37	24	16	1	..
11	Gyobingauk ...	7,675	79	73	152	19·80	...	...	6	19	4	7	...	...
12	Minhla ...	4,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Nattalin ...	5,633	49	41	90	15·98	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	...
14	Syriam ...	15,070	382	315	697	46·25	...	4	...	10	13	129	...	...
15	Thôngwa ...	8,976	97	78	175	19·50	...	...	...	8	10	41	...	...
16	Insein ...	20,487	173	170	343	16·74	...	1	...	74	33	101	1	...
17	Thamaing ...	5,645	104	81	185	32·77	...	...	...	54	...	11	...	...
18	Kamayut ...	7,256	232	211	443	61·05	...	...	...	148	11	3	...	...
19	Thingangyun ...	7,984	159	158	317	39·70	...	1	...	59	6	14	...	...
20	Kanbe ...	6,575	164	159	323	49·13	...	...	...	68	2	4	1	...
21	Prome ...	28,295	178	178	356	12·58	148	5	2	90	14	31	...	...
22	Shwedaung ...	8,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Paungdè ...	13,479	92	116	208	15·43	3	322	2	54	...	42	1	...
24	Toungoo ...	23,223	317	273	590	25·41	59	28	5	80	14	41	1	...
25	Shwegyin ...	5,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Pyu ...	7,807	64	73	137	17·55	124	...	...	99	12	30	...	...
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.														
27	Bassein ...	45,662	1,037	971	2,008	43·98	8	414	...	532	426	832	2	1
28	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kyônpyaw ...	5,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Henzada ...	28,542	676	634	1,310	45·90	254	523	22	497	160	438	...	...
31	Myanaung ...	9,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Kyangin ...	6,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Myaungmya ...	7,933	380	335	715	90·13	7	62	6	397	74	173	3	...
34	Wakèma ...	9,359	148	123	271	28·96	115	6	...	134	58	97	...	...
35	Moulmeingyun ...	7,747	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
36	Maubin ...	8,897	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
37	Yandoon ...	9,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Danubyu ...	6,334	138	131	269	42·47	97	138	...	114	16	33	...	...
39	Pyapôn ...	12,338	270	236	506	41·01	...	31	14	82	22	28	...	1
40	Kyaiklat ...	10,658	170	165	335	31·43	...	50	22	121	35	46	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.														
41	Thatôn ...	16,851	545	469	1,014	60·17	...	112	5	580	135	161	...	...
42	Kyaikto ...	6,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Moulmein ...	65,506	1,354	1,236	2,590	39·54	...	15	1	255	193	626	2	1

different causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1950.

11					12	13	14											1	
Injuries.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 population.											No.	
Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wildbeasts	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Still Birth.		Child Birth Maternal Deaths.
															For the year.	Mean of previous five years.			
29	...	...	...	38	366	642	0.05	0.39	...	0.74	0.84	4.23	1.00	9.61	16.85	...	25	23	1
5	...	...	...	5	41	77	1.42	2.60	...	0.47	0.24	2.60	1.18	9.69	18.19	...	5	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
313	2	...	1	326	10,973	17,162	0.01	1.29	0.01	1.30	2.06	10.03	0.82	27.50	43.01	...	910	77	4
66	...	...	2	69	975	1,444	0.05	2.22	0.42	7.21	2.08	6.52	3.19	45.08	66.77	...	128	25	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
32	...	...	...	32	109	195	...	3.09	...	2.38	1.12	0.98	4.49	15.28	27.35	...	15	7	7
1	...	...	...	2	101	184	...	0.63	0.63	4.40	0.88	3.64	0.38	12.69	23.11	...	3	2	8
6	...	...	...	6	96	258	0.94	16.03	...	3.30	1.26	2.99	0.94	15.08	40.53	...	6	...	9
32	1	...	...	34	127	257	0.49	1.07	...	3.04	1.97	1.32	2.80	10.44	20.31	...	26	4	10
3	1	...	...	4	121	161	...	...	0.78	2.48	0.52	0.78	0.52	15.77	20.98	...	4	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	50	59	0.18	...	...	0.71	0.18	0.53	...	8.88	10.47	...	...	1	13
37	...	...	...	37	252	445	...	0.27	...	0.66	0.86	8.56	2.45	16.72	29.53	...	43	4	14
5	...	...	...	5	71	135	...	...	...	0.89	1.11	4.57	0.56	7.91	15.04	...	15	...	15
16	...	...	...	17	256	482	...	0.05	...	3.61	1.61	4.93	0.83	12.50	23.53	...	20	4	16
2	...	...	...	2	210	277	...	...	...	9.57	...	1.94	0.35	27.20	49.07	...	6	1	17
4	1	...	1	6	354	522	...	...	...	20.40	1.52	0.41	0.83	48.79	71.94	...	16	1	18
3	1	...	...	4	292	376	...	0.13	...	7.39	0.75	1.75	0.50	36.57	47.09	...	11	3	19
2	1	...	...	4	251	329	...	...	...	10.34	0.30	0.61	0.61	38.17	50.04	...	20	1	20
13	...	...	2	15	349	654	5.23	0.17	0.07	3.27	0.49	1.10	0.53	12.33	23.11	...	15	8	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
4	1	...	...	6	163	592	0.22	23.89	0.15	4.01	...	3.11	0.45	12.09	43.92	...	2	3	23
14	1	...	...	16	276	519	2.54	1.21	0.22	3.44	0.60	1.77	0.69	11.88	22.35	...	25	13	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
5	...	...	...	5	104	374	15.88	...	...	12.68	1.54	3.84	0.64	13.32	47.91	...	9	1	26
45	1	...	10	59	3,503	5,774	0.18	9.07	...	11.65	9.33	18.22	1.29	76.72	126.45	...	126	23	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
21	...	...	2	23	2,009	3,935	8.90	18.64	0.77	17.41	5.61	15.35	0.81	70.39	137.87	...	231	39	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
11	...	...	...	14	582	1,315	0.88	7.82	0.76	50.04	9.33	21.81	1.76	73.36	165.76	...	63	15	33
9	...	...	...	9	406	825	12.29	0.64	...	14.32	6.20	10.36	0.96	45.38	88.15	...	32	10	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
6	...	...	...	6	216	620	15.31	21.79	...	18.00	2.53	5.21	0.95	34.10	97.88	...	9	2	38
51	...	...	...	52	226	455	...	2.51	1.13	6.65	1.78	2.27	4.21	18.32	36.88	...	44	2	39
10	...	...	1	11	378	663	...	4.69	2.06	11.35	3.28	4.32	1.03	35.47	62.21	...	20	5	40
52	...	...	2	54	947	1,994	...	6.65	0.30	34.42	8.02	9.56	3.20	56.20	118.33	...	72	11	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
75	8	...	1	87	1,771	2,948	...	0.22	0.02	3.89	2.95	9.56	1.33	27.04	45.00	...	145	2	43

ANNUAL STATEMENT NO. II-A.—Births and Deaths registered from

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	Suicide.	
No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1931).	Births.			Birth rate.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Suicide.	
			Male.	Female.	Total.								Male.	Female.
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.														
44	Kawkareik ...	6,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Tavoy ...	29,018	420	353	773	26·64	...	1	...	351	7	16	1	...
46	Mergui ...	20,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.														
47	Thayetmyo ...	9,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Allanmyo ...	12,511	181	172	353	28·22	34	85	9	43	14	56	...	...
49	Minbu ...	6,005	122	106	228	37·97	22	93	...	36	12	49	1	...
50	Salin ...	6,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Magwe ...	8,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Taungdwingyi ...	8,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Yenangyaung ...	11,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Chauk ...	12,830	100	84	184	14·34	3	50	2	126	6	5	...	...
55	Pakôkku ...	23,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.														
56	Mandalay ...	134,950	3,690	3,378	7,068	52·37	58	136	2	438	142	799	3	1
57	Maymyo ...	16,586	463	420	883	53·24	...	...	3	36	28	116	...	...
58	Myitnge ...	5,682	64	51	115	20·24	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	...
59	Kyauksè ...	7,353	119	137	256	34·82	...	1	2	60	3	7	1	...
60	Meiktila ...	8,830	79	61	140	15·86	...	9	27	68	19	105	...	...
61	Myingyan ...	25,457	542	503	1,045	40·05	8	398	1	67	34	115	...	...
62	Nyaung-U ...	8,118	90	88	178	21·93	17	134	...	34	11	21	...	...
63	Yamèthin ...	9,291	149	137	286	30·78	...	28	...	22	2	36	...	...
64	Pyinmana ...	17,656	150	136	286	16·20	2	...	...	36	9	76	...	...
65	Pyawbwè ...	5,783	164	162	326	56·37	2	10	...	20	1	13	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION.														
66	Shwebo ...	11,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Ye-U ...	3,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Sagaing ...	14,127	225	230	455	32·21	3	3	...	52	18	54	...	...
69	Myinmu ...	5,072	51	55	106	20·90	13	...	...	11	5	29	...	...
70	Mônýwa ...	10,800	280	260	540	50·00	91	346	...	65	55	222	...	...
Total ...		1,187,894	24,415	22,615	47,030	39·59	1,093	3,744	150	5,763	2,555	9,000	33	11
TOWNS WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE MAIN STATEMENT.														
71	Lashio ...	4,638	166	136	302	65·11	...	...	...	62	7	59	...	...
72	Taunggyi ...	8,652	353	348	701	81·02	...	1	2	28	20	100	...	...
73	Kalaw ...	3,621	98	81	179	49·43	...	1	1	2	3	9	1	...
74	Bhan o ...	8,011	141	157	298	37·20	...	...	5	33	6	33	...	...
75	Myitkyina ...	7,328	150	164	314	42·85	...	...	...	40	17	49	...	...
76	Mawlaik ...	2,278	27	35	62	27·22	...	...	...	12	3	5	...	...
TOTAL ...		34,528	935	921	1,856	0·05	...	2	8	177	56	255	1	...

different causes in the Towns of Burma during the year 1950—concl'd.

11					12	13	14														1	
Injuries.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 population.														No.	
Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite.	Killed by wild beasts.		Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Still Birth.	Child Birth	Deaths			
		Rabies.													For the year.	Mean of previous five years.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
9	...	...	1	11	198	584	...	0.03	...	12.10	0.24	0.55	0.38	6.82	20.13	...	14	8	45	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...			
4	...	...	...	4	154	399	2.72	6.79	0.72	3.44	1.12	4.48	0.32	12.31	31.89	...	...	...	47
12	1	...	...	14	79	305	3.66	15.49	...	6.00	2.00	9.83	2.33	13.16	50.79	...	10	5	48	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	49
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
10	...	...	...	10	224	426	0.23	4.40	0.16	9.82	0.47	0.39	0.78	17.46	33.20	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...			
90	9	...	6	109	2,964	4,648	0.43	1.01	0.01	3.25	1.05	5.92	0.81	21.96	34.44	...	277	38	56			
13	...	...	1	14	228	425	...	...	0.18	2.17	1.69	6.99	0.84	13.75	25.63	...	40	4	57
2	...	...	...	3	17	31	...	...	...	0.53	0.53	0.88	0.53	2.99	5.46	...	6	...	58
7	2	...	...	10	161	244	...	0.14	0.27	8.16	0.41	0.91	1.36	21.90	33.18	...	15	1	59	
6	...	...	...	6	188	422	...	1.02	3.06	7.70	2.15	11.89	0.68	21.29	47.79	...	26	7	60
26	1	...	...	28	1,028	1,679	0.31	15.63	0.04	2.63	1.34	4.52	1.10	40.38	65.95	...	54	5	61	
4	1	...	...	5	176	398	2.09	16.51	...	4.19	1.36	2.59	6.62	21.68	48.03	...	3	5	62	
16	...	...	...	16	73	177	...	3.01	...	2.37	0.22	3.87	1.72	7.86	19.05	...	8	1	63
18	...	...	...	18	232	374	0.17	...	...	2.04	0.51	4.30	1.02	13.14	21.18	...	16	5	64
7	...	...	...	8	119	173	0.53	1.73	...	3.46	0.17	2.25	1.38	20.58	29.92	...	9	2	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
28	...	...	...	28	331	489	0.21	0.21	...	3.68	1.27	3.82	1.98	23.43	34.62	...	35	7	68
3	...	...	...	3	62	123	2.56	...	...	2.17	0.99	5.72	0.59	12.22	24.25	...	10	2	69
9	1	...	...	10	257	1,046	8.43	32.04	...	6.02	5.09	50.56	0.93	23.80	96.85	..	66	8	70	
1,136	33	1	31	1245	32,064	55,616	0.92	3.15	0.13	4.85	2.15	7.58	1.05	26.99	46.82	...	2,662	419	...			
...			
14	...	...	...	14	47	189	...	...	...	13.37	1.51	12.72	3.02	10.13	40.75	..	14	2	71
20	1	...	...	22	104	277	...	0.12	0.23	3.24	2.31	11.56	2.54	12.02	32.02	...	27	2	72	
2	...	...	...	2	24	42	...	0.28	0.28	0.55	0.83	2.49	0.55	6.63	11.60	...	...	1	73
3	...	...	1	4	76	157	...	...	0.62	4.12	0.75	4.12	0.50	9.49	19.60	...	9	5	74
13	...	...	...	13	64	183	...	...	...	5.46	2.32	6.69	1.77	8.73	24.97	...	17	4	75
1	...	...	..	1	29	50	...	...	...	5.27	1.32	2.19	0.44	12.73	21.95	...	1	...	76
53	1	...	1	56	344	898	...	0.06	0.23	5.13	1.62	7.39	1.62	9.96	26.01	...	68	14	...			

STATEMENT II-B.—*Supplement to*

No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1931).	Diarrhoea.		Respiratory Diseases							
			13		14		15		16		17	
			Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Whooping Cough.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
ARAKAN DIVISION.												
1	Akyab ...	38,094	9	0·24	90	2·36	40	1·05	...	...	31	0·81
2	Kyaukpyu ...	4,232	1	0·24	4	0·95	7	1·65	...	...	...	...
3	Sandoway ...	4,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.												
4	Rangoon ...	398,967	323	0·81	2,584	6·48	878	2·20	9	0·02	530	1·33
5	Pegu ...	21,626	19	0·88	33	1·53	27	1·25	...	...	81	3·75
6	Nyaunglebin ...	7,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tharrawaddy ...	7,131	5	0·70	3	0·42	4	0·56	...	...	...	...
8	Thônze ...	7,962	3	0·38	9	1·13	...	...	...	...	20	2·51
9	Zigôn ...	6,365	1	0·16	10	1·57	9	1·41	...	...	...	...
10	Letpadan ...	12,160	15	1·23	1	0·08	13	1·07	...	...	2	0·16
11	Gyobingauk ...	7,675	2	0·26	5	0·65	...	...	...	...	2	0·26
12	Minhla ...	4,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Nattalin ...	5,633	1	0·18	...	...	1	0·18	...	...	2	0·26
14	Syriam ...	15,070	8	0·53	83	5·51	43	2·85	1	0·07	2	0·13
15	Thôngwa ...	8,976	...	...	30	3·34	11	1·23	...	...	...	...
16	Insein ...	20,487	9	0·44	65	3·17	29	1·42	1	0·05	6	0·29
17	Thamaing ...	5,645	...	...	...	...	10	1·77	...	...	1	0·18
18	Kamayut ...	7,256	7	0·96	1	0·14	2	0·28	...	...	...	...
19	Thingangyun ...	7,984	4	0·50	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	13	1·63
20	Kanbè ...	6,575	...	...	...	...	2	0·31	...	...	2	2·30
21	Prome ...	28,295	5	0·18	...	0·57	6	0·21	...	...	9	2·32
22	Shwedaung ...	8,408	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Paungdè ...	13,479	...	...	27	2·00	13	0·96	...	...	2	0·15
24	Toungoo ...	23,223	4	0·17	15	0·65	17	0·73	...	...	9	0·39
25	Shwegyin ...	5,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Pyu ...	7,807	7	0·90	13	1·67	16	2·05	...	...	1	0·13
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.												
27	Bassein ...	45,662	129	2·83	559	12·24	99	2·17	1	0·02	173	3·79
28	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kyônpyaw ...	5,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Henzada ...	28,542	81	2·84	373	13·07	1	0·04	12	0·42	52	1·82
31	Myanaung ...	9,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Kyangin ...	6,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Myaungmya ...	7,933	10	1·26	55	6·93	118	14·87	...	...	...	...
34	Wakèma ...	9,359	25	2·67	53	5·66	27	2·88	...	...	17	1·82
35	Moulmeingyun ...	7,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maubin ...	8,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Yandoon ...	9,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Danubyu ...	6,334	7	1·11	19	3·0	13	2·05	...	...	1	0·16
39	Pyapôn ...	12,338	11	0·89	14	1·13	12	0·97	...	...	2	0·16
40	Kyaiklat ...	10,658	1	0·09	30	2·81	11	1·03	...	...	5	0·47
TENASSERIM DIVISION.												
41	Thatôn ...	16,851	81	4·81	48	2·85	15	0·89	...	...	98	5·82
42	Kyaikto ...	6,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Moulmein ...	65,506	53	0·81	260	3·97	147	2·24	...	...	219	3·34
44	Kawkareik ...	6,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Annual Statement II-A, 1950—contd.

[illegible]

STATEMENT II-B.—*Supplement to*

No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1931).										
			1		2		3		4		5	
			Malaria.		Enteric Fever		Measles.		Relapsing Fever.		Kala-azar.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
	TENASSERIM DIVISION — <i>concl'd.</i>											
45	Tavoy ...	29,018	63	2·17	1	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Mergui ...	20,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MAGWE DIVISION.											
47	Thayetmyo ...	9,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Allanmyo ...	12,511	41	3·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Minbu ...	6,005	30	5·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Salin ...	6,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Magwe ...	8,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Taungdwingyi ...	8,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Yenangyaung ...	11,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Chauk ...	12,830	3	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Pakôkku ...	23,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MANDALAY DIVISION.											
56	Mandalay ...	134,950	137	1·02	28	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Maymyo ...	16,586	22	1·33	5	0·30	1	0·06	...	...	...	...
58	Myitngè ...	5,682	1	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Kyauksè ...	7,353	4	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Meiktila ...	8,830	18	2·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Myingyan ...	25,457	8	0·31	6	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Nyaung-U ...	8,118	...	...	...	...	1	0·12	...	...	...	...
63	Yamèthin ...	9,291	15	1·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Pyinmana ...	17,656	11	0·62	8	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Pyawbwè ...	5,783	7	1·21	...	...	1	0·17	...	...	...	...
	SAGAING DIVISION.											
66	Shwebo ...	11,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Ye-U ...	3,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Sagaing ...	14,127	27	1·91	5	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Myinmu ...	5,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Mônýwa ...	10,800	32	2·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11,87,894	2,583	2·17	336	0·28	72	0·06	...	...	13	0·01
	TOWNS WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE MAIN STATEMENT ABOVE.											
71	Bhamo ...	8,011	22	2·75	5	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Myitkyina ...	7,328	29	3·96	5	0·68	...	...	...	...	2	0·27
73	Mawlaik ...	2,278	12	5·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Lashio ...	4,638	57	12·29	4	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Taunggyi ...	8,652	14	1·62	1	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Kalaw ...	3,621	2	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	34,528	136	3·94	15	0·43	...	...	...	...	2	0·26

Annual Statement II-A, 1950—contd.

Fevers.												Dysentery		No.
6		7		8		9		10		11		12		
Influenza.		Cerebrospinal Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Blackwater Fever.		Other Fevers.		Total Fevers.		Dysentery.		
Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	
...	287	9.89	351	12.10	5	0.17	45
...	46
...	3.44	...	...	47
...	2	0.16	43	6.00	7	0.56	48
1	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.83	36	...	8	1.33	49
...	50
...	51
...	52
...	53
...	1	0.08	...	...	122	9.51	126	9.82	5	0.39	54
...	55
2	0.01	14	0.10	...	...	...	...	257	1.90	438	3.25	70	0.52	56
2	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.36	36	2.17	1	0.06	57
...	2	0.35	3	0.53	2	0.35	58
...	56	7.62	60	8.16	2	0.27	59
...	...	1	0.11	...	...	...	...	49	5.55	68	7.70	9	1.02	60
...	1	1.04	...	...	52	2.04	67	2.63	7	0.27	61
5	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3.45	34	4.19	7	0.86	62
1	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.65	22	2.37	2	0.22	63
...	17	0.96	36	2.04	4	0.23	64
...	12	2.08	20	3.46	...	...	65
...	66
...	76
...	20	1.42	52	3.68	11	0.78	68
...	11	2.17	11	2.17	4	0.79	69
...	...	1	0.09	...	...	...	...	32	2.96	65	6.02	21	1.94	70
15	0.01	26	0.02	13	0.01	1	...	2,704	2.28	5,763	4.85	1,530	1.29	
...	2	0.25	1	0.12	3	0.37	33	4.12	2	0.25	
...	1	0.14	3	0.41	40	5.46	8	0.09	71
...	12	5.27	1	0.44	72
...	1	0.22	62	13.37	3	0.65	73
...	13	1.50	28	3.24	2	0.23	74
...	2	0.55	1	0.28	75
...	2	0.06	2	0.06	20	0.58	177	5.13	17	0.49	76

STATEMENT II-B.—*Supplement to*

No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1931).	Diarrhœa.		Respiratory Diseases.							
			13		14		15		16		17	
			Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Whooping cough.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.												
45	Tavoy ...	29,018	2	0·07	2	0·07	12	0·41	...	...	2	0·07
46	Mergui ...	20,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.												
47	Thayetmyo ...	9,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Allanmyo ...	12,511	7	0·56	12	0·96	5	0·40	...	...	39	3·12
49	Minbu ...	6,005	4	0·67	36	6·00	10	1·67	...	...	3	0·50
50	Salin ...	6,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Magwe ...	8,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Taungdwingyi ...	8,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Yenangyaung ...	11,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
54	Chauk ...	12,830	1	0·08	2	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·23
55	Pakôkku ...	23,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDALAY DIVISION.												
56	Mandalay ...	134,950	72	0·53	419	3·10	180	1·33	2	0·01	198	1·47
57	Maymyo ...	16,586	27	1·63	67	4·04	23	1·39	...	...	26	1·51
58	Myitngè ...	5,682	1	0·18	1	0·18	2	0·35	...	...	2	0·35
59	Kyauksè ...	7,353	1	0·14	1	0·14	2	0·27	...	...	4	0·54
60	Meiktila ...	8,830	10	1·13	76	8·61	12	1·36	...	...	17	1·93
61	Myingyan ...	25,457	27	1·06	79	3·10	20	0·79	...	...	16	0·63
62	Nyaung-U ...	8,118	4	0·49	5	0·62	8	0·99	...	...	8	0·99
63	Yamèthin ...	9,291	...	...	15	1·61	14	1·51	...	...	7	0·75
64	Pyinmana ...	17,656	5	0·28	37	2·10	35	1·98	...	...	4	0·23
65	Pyawbwè ...	5,783	1	0·17	4	0·69	8	1·38	...	...	1	0·17
SAGAING DIVISION.												
66	Shwebo ...	11,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Ye-u ...	3,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Sagaing ...	14,127	7	0·50	31	2·19	13	0·92	...	...	10	0·70
69	Myinmu ...	5,072	1	0·20	18	3·55	10	0·97	...	...	1	0·20
70	Mônnya ...	10,800	34	3·15	181	16·76	21	1·94	...	...	20	1·85
Total ...		11,87,894	1,025	0·86	5,386	4·53	1,946	1·64	27	0·02	1,641	1·38
TOWNS WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE MAIN STATEMENT ABOVE.												
71	Bhamo ...	8,011	4	0·50	21	2·62	4	0·50	...	...	8	1·00
72	Myitkyina ...	7,328	9	1·23	19	2·59	24	3·28	...	...	6	0·82
73	Mawlaik ...	2,278	2	0·88	3	1·32	2	0·88	...	...	...	...
74	Lashio ...	4,638	4	0·86	40	8·62	9	1·94	...	...	10	2·16
75	Taunggyi ...	8,652	18	2·08	47	5·43	44	5·09	...	...	9	1·04
76	Kalaw ...	3,621	2	0·55	7	1·93	1	0·28	...	...	1	0·28
TOTAL ...		34,528	39	1·13	137	3·97	84	2·43	...	...	34	0·98

VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT II-B.—*Supplement to Annual Statement II-A, 1950—contd.*

No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1931).	Other Causes.								
			25		26		27	28			29
			Leprosy.		Cancer.			Deaths under one year.			
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.	Deaths from Child-birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births.
ARAKAN DIVISION.											
1	Akyab ...	38,094	...	...	3	0·08	23	62	61	123	168·96
2	Kyaukpyu ...	4,232	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	13	97·74
3	Sandoway ...	4,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEGU DIVISION.											
4	Rangoon ...	398,967	60	0·15	78	0·25	77	2,751	2,116	4,917	272·00
5	Pegu ...	21,626	1	0·05	2	0·09	25	179	161	340	369·97
6	Nyaunglebin ...	7,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tharrawaddy ...	7,131	...	...	...	...	7	24	20	44	208·53
8	Thônzè ...	7,962	...	...	...	...	2	17	16	33	138·08
9	Zigôn ...	6,365	1	0·16	...	...	...	33	33	66	341·97
10	Letpadan ...	12,160	...	...	1	0·08	4	19	26	45	164·23
11	Gyobingauk ...	7,675	...	...	...	...	...	40	31	71	467·11
12	Minhla ...	4,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Nattalin ...	5,633	...	...	...	...	1	10	9	19	211·11
14	Syriam ...	15,070	...	...	4	0·27	4	54	39	93	133·43
15	Thôngwa ...	8,976	1	0·11	...	...	...	10	7	17	97·14
16	Insein ...	20,487	1	0·05	2	0·10	4	49	35	84	244·90
17	Thamaing ...	5,645	...	...	...	...	1	28	23	51	275·67
18	Kamayut ...	7,256	...	...	...	...	1	79	60	139	313·77
19	Thingangyun ...	7,984	...	...	...	...	3	60	45	106	334·38
20	Kambe ...	6,575	...	...	2	0·30	1	46	28	74	229·10
21	Prome ...	28,295	...	...	2	0·07	8	59	53	112	314·61
22	Shwedaung ...	8,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Paungdè ...	13,479	...	...	...	...	3	60	48	108	519·23
24	Toungoo ...	23,223	1	0·04	1	0·04	13	37	32	69	116·95
25	Shwegyin ...	5,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Fyu ...	7,807	...	...	...	...	1	28	25	53	386·86
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.											
27	Bassein ...	45,662	5	0·11	8	0·18	23	628	542	1,170	582·63
28	Ngathainggyaung ...	5,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kyônpyaw ...	5,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Henzada ...	28,542	7	0·25	...	...	39	463	427	890	679·39
31	Myanaung ...	9,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Kyangin ...	6,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Myaungmya ...	7,933	...	...	...	...	15	214	157	371	518·88
34	Wakema ...	9,359	...	...	1	0·11	10	98	65	163	601·48
35	Moulmeingyun ...	7,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maubin ...	8,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Yandoon ...	9,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Danubyu ...	6,334	1	0·16	2	0·32	2	59	59	118	438·66
39	Pyapôn ...	12,338	...	...	4	0·32	2	18	25	43	84·98
40	Kyaiklat ...	10,658	...	...	2	0·19	5	77	58	135	402·98
TENASSERIM DIVISION.											
41	Thatôn ...	16,851	1	0·06	5	0·30	11	196	207	403	397·44
42	Kyaikto ...	6,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Moulmein ...	65,506	6	0·09	7	0·11	27	423	295	718	277·22
44	Kawkareik ...	6,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT II-B.—*Supplement to Annual Statement II-A, 1950—concl'd.*

No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population (Census 1931).	Other Causes.								
			25		26		27	28			29
			Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from Child- birth.	Deaths under one year.			Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births.
			Death.	Ratio.	Death.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
TENASSERIM DIVISION —concl'd.											
45	Tavoy ...	29,018	...	...	1	0·03	8	36	32	68	87·97
46	Mergui ...	20,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAGWE DIVISION.											
47	Thayetmyo ...	9,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Allanmyo ...	12,511	3	0·24	2	0·16	5	23	33	56	148·64
49	Minbu ...	6,005	4	0·67	...	...	1	28	29	57	25·00
50	Salin ...	6,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Magwe ...	8,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Taungdwingyi ...	8,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Yenangyaung ...	11,098	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Chauk ...	12,830	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Pakôkku ...	23,115	...	...	...	...	5	43	34	77	418·48
MANI ALAY DIVISION											
56	Mandalay ...	134,950	32	0·24	12	0·09	38	927	817	1,744	246·75
57	Maymyo ...	16,586	1	0·06	4	0·24	4	77	61	138	156·28
58	Myitngè ...	5,682	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	86·96
59	Kyauksè ...	7,353	...	...	...	...	1	61	52	113	441·40
60	Meiktila ...	8,830	1	0·11	1	0·11	7	62	53	115	821·43
61	Myingyan ...	25,457	6	0·24	4	0·16	5	284	275	559	534·99
62	Nyaung-U ...	8,118	3	0·37	1	0·12	5	24	28	52	292·13
63	Yamèthin ...	9,291	1	0·11	1	0·11	1	22	14	36	125·87
64	Pyinmana ...	17,656	2	0·11	3	0·17	5	66	63	129	451·05
65	Pyawbwè ...	5,783	3	0·52	...	...	2	28	23	51	156·44
SAGAING DIVISION.											
66	Shwebo ...	11,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Ye-U ...	3,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Sagaing ...	14,127	...	...	...	...	7	81	88	169	371·43
69	Myinmu ...	5,072	...	...	1	0·20	2	8	13	21	198·11
70	Mônnywa ...	10,800	6	0·56	2	0·19	8	159	155	314	581·48
Total ...		11,87,894	147	0·12	176	0·15	419	7,765	6,532	14,297	304·00
TOWNS WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE MAIN STATEMENT.											
71	Bhamo ...	8,011	...	...	3	0·37	5	21	22	43	144·38
72	Myitkyina ...	7,328	...	...	2	0·27	4	11	20	31	98·73
73	Mawlaik ...	2,278	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	177·42
74	Lashio ...	4,638	...	...	3	0·65	2	12	13	25	82·78
75	Taunggyi ...	8,652	...	...	4	0·46	2	43	49	92	131·24
76	Kalaw ...	3,621	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	11·17
TOTAL ...		34 528	...	...	12	0·35	14	92	112	204	169·91

STATEMENT NO. I (a).—*Showing particulars of Rural*

No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons	
				Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ARAKAN DIVISION.				
1	Akyab	597,242	8½	27,017	20,667
2	Arakan Hill Tracts ... ..	...	...	...	...
3	Kyaukpyu	216,060	6½	5,271	4,530
4	Sandoway	125,175	3	88	109
	PEGU DIVISION.				
5	Pegu ... ..	...	...	...	...
6	Tharrawaddy	454,471	10	7,884	8,563
7	Hanthawaddy	384,785	6	12,762	14,268
8	Insein	279,595	6	30,843	43,082
9	Prome ... ..	...	...	...	...
10	Toungoo	391,922	6	15,102	16,952
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.				
11	Bassein	514,135	10	10,013	9,297
12	Henzada	571,395	5	17,168	19,478
13	Myaungmya	419,905	11	22,132	24,240
14	Maubin ... ..	...	...	...	...
15	Pyapôn	311,162	6	8,792	10,609
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.				
16	Salween ... ..	...	...	...	...
17	Thatôn	509,166	9	13,628	14,817
18	Amherst	444,152	6	10,355	9,161
19	Tavoy	150,946	5	6,081	6,972
20	Mergui ... ..	...	...	...	...

NATION.

Vaccination of Burma during the year 1950.

vaccinated.		Primary vaccination.					No.
Total.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Total.	Successful.			Unknown.	
			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)
47,684	560,959	18,097	2,938	7,382	11,206	6,761	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9,801	15,078	3,146	489	1,005	2,128	858	3
197	66	140	13	91	130	9	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
16,447	1,645	5,388	1,091	1,926	3,061	2,309	6
27,030	4,660	7,879	908	4,565	6,961	750	7
73,925	10,721	14,834	4,631	8,456	13,087	752	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
32,054	5,342	10,041	325	1,525	2,524	6,939	10
19,310	1,931	6,995	212	598	926	5,990	11
36,646	7,329	14,762	3,937	8,994	12,931	1,311	12
46,372	4,216	25,964	4,194	14,328	25,169	795	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
19,401	3,233	10,280	2,174	6,293	9,851	424	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
28,445	3,160	9,555	1,855	2,867	6,154	1,563	17
19,516	3,253	7,446	1,135	3,866	6,094	1,155	18
13,053	26,106	4,774	2,461	2,313	4,774	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

STATEMENT NO. I (a).—*Showing particulars of Rural*

No.	Divisions and Districts.	Re-vaccination.			Percentage of in which the
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	ARAKAN DIVISION.				
1	Akyab	28,587	1,451	13,467	98·85
2	Arakan Hill Tracts ... ..	...	...	...	...
3	Kyaukpyu	6,655	1,825	2,834	93·01
4	Sandoway	57	6	6	99·24
	PEGU DIVISION.				
5	Pegu ... ..	...	...	...	...
6	Tharrawaddy	11,059	1,411	7,004	99·42
7	Hanthawaddy	19,151	4,105	4,787	97·22
8	Insein	56,091	14,714	3,514	92·93
9	Prome ... ..	...	...	...	...
10	Toungoo	22,013	486	17,548	81·37
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.				
11	Bassein	12,315	329	10,790	92·14
12	Henzada	21,884	986	4,870	96·13
13	Myaungmya	20,408	4,676	1,950	100·00
14	Maubin ... ..	...	...	...	...
15	Pyapôn	9,121	993	2,002	99·95
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.				
16	Salween ... ..	...	...	...	...
17	Thatôn	18,890	2,530	4,366	77·00
18	Amherst	12,070	1,468	3,360	96·87
19	Tavoy	8,279	2,684	661	100·00
20	Mergui ... ..	...	...	...	...

NATION.

Vaccination of Burma during the year 1950—contd.

successful cases results were known					
Re-vaccination.	Persons success- fully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccina- tion Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Vaccination Staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the Vaccination Staff.	No.
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(1)
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
9 60	21·19	11,519 10 0	12,657	0 14 7	1
...	...	...	...	...	2
47·76	18·30	8,586 3 0	3,953	2 3 0	3
11·76	1·09	1,956 14 0	136	14 6 0	4
...	...	...	...	...	5
34·80	9·84	16,418 10 0	4,472	3 10 8	6
28·58	28·68	17,656 15 0	11,036	1 9 7	7
27·99	99·43	9,612 12 0	27,801	0 5 5	8
...	...	...	...	...	9
10·88	7·68	21,022 10 0	3,010	6 15 8	10
...
21·57	2·44	11,290 6 0	1,255	8 15 11	11
5·80	24·36	12,727 1 0	13,917	0 14 8	12
25·33	71·08	25,653 7 1	29,845	0 13 9	13
...	...	...	...	...	14
13·95	34·85	11,585 12 0	10,844	1 1 1	15
...	...	...	...	...	16
17·42	17·06	15,979 2 0	8,684	1 13 5	17
7·85	19·28	12,425 0 0	7,562	1 10 3	18
35·23	49·41	11,730 13 0	7,458	1 9 2	19
...	...	...	...	...	20

STATEMENT NO. I (a).—*Showing particulars of Rural*

No.	Divisions and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons	
				Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	MAGWE DIVISION.				
21	Thayetmyo ... ..	...	...	...	...
22	Minbu	265,217	2	753	902
23	Magwe	459,097	6	10,281	11,117
24	Pakôkku	476,066	6	7,757	5,989
25	Chin Hills	171,237	6	3,903	3,253
	MANDALAY DIVISION.				
26	Mandalay	196,687	7	11,620	11,281
27	Kyauksè	143,967	3	4,041	5,526
28	Meiktila	301,169	4	13,872	10,947
29	Myingyan	438,982	10	14,563	16,116
30	Yamèthin	358,090	7	13,508	15,230
	SAGAING DIVISION.				
31	Bhamo	113,182	5	5,159	5,230
32	Myitkyina	164,196	8	6,353	5,944
33	Shwebo	431,765	9	4,115	4,605
34	Sagaing	316,766	5	6,394	6,984
35	Katha	254,170	4	6,064	5,819
36	Upper Chindwin	202,704	7	2,018	1,971
37	Lower Chindwin	372,634	6	19,393	18,607
	Total	10,036,040	194	316,930	332,266
	FEDERATED SHAN STATES.				
38	Northern Shan States ... ..	...	...	...	...
39	Southern Shan States ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hill Tracts	12,500	1	194	86
		12,500	1	194	86

NATION.

Vaccination of Burma during the year 1950—contd.

vaccinated.		Primary vaccination.					
	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.		Successful.				No. (1)
Total.		Total.				Unknown.	
			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.		
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1,655	827	704	363	243	606	24	22
21,398	3,568	4,625	1,687	2,743	4,430	195	23
13,746	2,291	2,191	269	628	1,184	788	24
7,156	1,192	3,200	586	1,392	1,978	414	25
22,901	3,271	8,166	1,188	1,430	3,100	4,813	26
9,567	3,189	2,241	304	797	1,101	973	27
24,819	6,205	6,706	594	1,488	2,593	3,700	28
30,679	3,067	9,879	700	1,086	2,054	7,626	29
28,738	4,105	6,483	45	114	222	6,218	30
10,389	1,731	5,919	237	847	1,770	2,739	31
12,297	1,537	7,253	409	692	1,583	4,600	32
8,720	968	3,887	515	2,092	3,025	484	33
13,378	2,675	3,390	431	2,142	2,573	620	34
11,883	2,970	2,794	424	818	1,524	802	35
3,989	569	1,591	238	866	1,147	22	36
38,000	6,333	2,952	91	278	369	2,538	37
649,196	3,346	211,282	34,445	81,865	134,225	66,238	
...	
...	
280	280	81	1	14	15	56	
280	280	81	1	14	15	56	

STATEMENT NO. I (a).—*Showing particulars of Rural*

No.	Divisions and Districts.	Re-vaccination.			Percentage of in which the
		Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	MAGWE DIVISION.				
21	Thayetmyo ... ..	...	...	...	...
22	Minbu	951	318	338	89·12
23	Magwe	16,773	1,483	1,264	100·00
24	Pakòkku	11,555	1,296	2,599	84·39
25	Chin Hills	3,956	1,226	459	70·74
	MANDALAY DIVISION.				
26	Mandalay	14,735	945	8,916	92·45
27	Kyauksè	7,326	449	3,741	62·27
28	Meiktila	18,113	596	11,296	86·26
29	Myingyan	20,800	192	15,610	91·17
30	Yamèthin	22,255	61	21,715	83·77
	SAGAING DIVISION.				
31	Bhamo	4,470	232	2,248	55·66
32	Myitkyina	5,044	714	3,620	61·05
33	Shwebo	4,833	753	1,460	88·89
34	Sagaing	9,988	1,489	2,369	92·89
35	Katha	9,089	1,283	3,438	76·51
36	Upper Chindwin	2,398	680	312	73·10
37	Lower Chindwin	35,048	567	33,588	89·13
	Total	433,914	49,948	190,132	92·54
	FEDERATED SHAN STATES.				
38	Northern Shan States ... ..	...	...	...	...
39	Southern Shan States ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hill Tracts	199	12	124	60·00
		199	12	124	60·00

NATION.

Vaccination of Burma during the year 1950—concl'd.

Successful cases results were known.					
Re-vaccination.	Persons success- fully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccina- tion Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Vaccination Staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the Vaccination Staff.	No.
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(1)
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	21
51·87	3·48	10,353 2 0	924	11 3 3	22
9·56	12·88	11,645 6 0	5,913	1 15 6	23
14·47	5·21	10,086 14 0	2,480	4 1 1	24
35·06	18 71	8,177 6 0	3,204	2 8 10	25
16·24	20·57	2,574 6 0	4,045	0 10 2	26
12·52	10·77	7,126 1 0	1,550	4 9 6	27
8·74	10·59	12,998 12 0	3,189	4 2 0	28
3·69	5·12	23,643 0 0	2,246	10 8 5	29
11·30	0·79	8,359 1 0	283	29 8 7	30
10·44	17·69	11,244 11 4	2,002	5 9 10	31
50·14	13·99	27,756 4 0	2,297	12 1 4	32
22·32	8·75	23,277 10 0	3,778	6 2 7	33
19·54	12·82	7,936 2 4	4,062	1 15 3	34
22·70	11·04	13,566 4 0	2,807	4 13 3	35
32·59	9·01	12,706 1 0	1,827	6 15 3	36
38·84	2·51	11,623 8 0	936	12 6 8	37
20·49	18·35	3,91,239 11 9	184,173	2 1 11	
...	
...	
16·00	2·16	2,051 7 0	27	75 15 8	
16·00	2·16	2,051 7 0	27	75 15 8	

STATEMENT NO. I (b).--Showing particulars of Urban Vaccinations

No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population of towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons.	
				Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ARAKAN DIVISION.					
1	Akyab	38,094	2	14,795	6,836
2	Kyaukpyu	4,232	1	6,552	3,952
3	Sandoway	4,070	...	107	91
PEGU DIVISION.					
4	Rangoon ... ..	...	...	...	...
5	Pegu ... ..	...	...	...	...
6	Nyaunglebin ... ..	...	...	...	...
7	Tharrawaddy	7,131	1	3,286	2,905
8	Thônzè	7,962	1	2,023	2,147
9	Zigôn	6,365	1	353	242
10	Letpadan	12,160	1	3,468	3,842
11	Gyobingauk	7,675	1	272	285
12	Minhla	4,413	1	273	302
13	Nattalin	5,633	1	404	346
14	Syriam	15,070	3	4,139	3,918
15	Thôngwa	8,976	1	1,097	1,193
16	Insein	20,487	1	4,142	2,881
17	Thamaing	5,646	1	1,619	1,789
18	Kamayut	7,256	1	2,059	1,840
19	Thingangyun	7,984	1	1,674	1,255
20	Kanbè	6,575	1	2,035	1,688
21	Prome ... ..	...	...	...	...
22	Shwedaung ... ..	...	...	...	...
23	Paungdè ... ..	...	...	...	...
24	Toungoo ... ..	...	...	...	...
25	Shwegyin ... ..	...	...	...	...
26	Pyu	7,807	1	857	1,190
IRRAWADDY DIVISION.					
27	Bassein	45,662	2	33,125	37,587
28	Ngatbainggyaung ... ..	...	...	...	...
29	Kyônpyaw ... ..	...	...	...	...

NATION.

(excluding Jails and Ports) of Burma during the year 1950.

vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				No.
Total.		Total.	Successful.			
			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(1)
21,631	10,815	1,932	417	1,097	1,561	1
10,504	21,008	2,066	221	96	936	2
198	...	49	6	24	30	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6,191	6,191	730	189	472	661	7
4,170	4,170	780	237	539	776	8
595	595	165	103	33	136	9
7,310	7,310	695	306	370	676	10
557	557	126	19	91	119	11
575	575	111	93	18	111	12
750	750	157	90	67	157	13
8,057	2,686	693	361	272	651	14
2,290	2,290	243	74	116	193	15
7,023	7,023	1,083	346	624	970	16
3,480	3,480	298	137	113	250	17
3,899	3,899	436	198	178	376	18
2,929	2,929	354	99	184	283	19
3,723	3,723	389	83	231	314	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	25
2,047	2,047	722	164	259	567	26
70,712	35,356	4,431	686	398	1,090	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	29

STATEMENT NO. I (b).—Showing particulars of Urban Vaccinations

No.	Divisions and Towns.			Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.		
				Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
(1)	(2)			(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	ARAKAN DIVISION— <i>concl'd.</i>						
1	Akyab	...	...	1	19,699	628	6,601
2	Kyaukpyu	...	...	1,002	8,438	2,667	4,297
3	Sandoway	...	...	7	149	3	16
	PEGU DIVISION— <i>concl'd.</i>						
4	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Nyaunglebin	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tharrawaddy	...	...	69	5,461	1,137	289
8	Thônzè	...	...	4	3,390	1,120	624
9	Zigôn	...	...	11	430	132	57
10	Letpadan	...	...	19	6,615	1,907	1,187
11	Gyobingauk	...	...	4	431	28	2
12	Minhla	...	...	...	464	124	88
13	Nattalin	...	...	...	593	147	...
14	Syriam	...	...	28	7,364	199	1,318
15	Thôngwa	...	...	38	2,047	240	583
16	Insein	...	...	89	5,940	802	2,992
17	Thamaing	...	...	27	3,182	251	615
18	Kamayut	...	...	31	3,463	321	326
19	Thingangyun	...	...	38	2,575	230	314
20	Kanbe	...	...	35	3,334	293	377
21	Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Shwedaung	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Paungdè	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Toungon	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Pyu	...	...	76	1,325	110	489
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION— <i>cont'd.</i>						
27	Bassein	...	...	2,940	66,281	1,065	52,747
28	Ngathainggyaung	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kyônpyaw	...	...	...	...	...	...

NATION.

(excluding Jails and Ports) of Burma during the year 1950—contd.

Percentage of successful cases in which the result were known.		Persons success-fully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Vaccination Staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the Vaccination Staff.	No.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.					
(17)	(18)		(20)	(21)	(22)	(1)
		(19)	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
80·84	4·79	57·46	2,830 4 0	2,189	1 4 8	1
87·97	64·40	851·37	616 2 0	3,603	0 3 0	2
71·43	2·26	8·11	...	33	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
100·00	21·98	252·14	2,079 10 8	1,798	1 2 6	7
100·00	40·49	238·13	2,083 0 0	1,896	1 1 6	8
88·31	35·39	42·11	2,251 13 0	268	8 6 5	9
100·00	35·13	212·45	3,248 7 0	2,583	1 4 1	10
97·54	6·53	19·15	890 3 0	147	6 0 10	11
100·00	32·98	53·25	1,409 5 0	235	5 15 11	12
100·00	24·79	53·97	2,603 3 0	304	8 9 0	13
97·89	3·29	56·40	2,233 13 0	850	2 10 0	14
94·15	16·39	48·24	1,501 8 0	433	3 7 5	15
98·48	27·20	86·29	4,821 5 0	1,772	3 4 6	16
92·25	9·78	88·75	1,374 12 0	501	2 11 10	17
92·84	10·23	96·06	2,199 7 0	697	3 2 7	18
89·56	10·17	64·25	1,751 15 0	513	3 6 7	19
88·70	9·91	90·94	1,751 15 0	607	2 14 2	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	25
87·80	15·16	86·72	1,467 0 0	677	2 2 8	26
73·11	7·87	47·19	5,456 12 0	2,155	2 8 6	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	29

STATEMENT NO. I (b).—Showing particulars of Urban Vaccinations

No.	Divisions and Towns.	Population of towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons	
				Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IRRAWADDY DIVISION—concl'd.					
30	Henzada	28,542	2	22,073	18,843
31	Myanaung ... ..	...	...	...	...
32	Kyangin ... ..	...	...	...	...
33	Myaungmya ... ..	...	...	...	...
34	Wakèma	9,359	1	1,936	2,165
35	Moulmeingyun ... ..	...	...	...	...
36	Maubin	8,897	1	2,791	1,627
37	Yandoon	9,925	1	2,652	2,228
38	Danubyu	6,334	1	3,389	3,784
39	Pyapôn	12,338	1	2,125	1,942
40	Kyaiklat ... ..	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION.					
41	Thatôn	16,851	1	2,971	2,963
42	Kyaikto ... ..	...	...	...	...
43	Moulmein	65,506	3	8,783	11,191
44	Kawkareik ... ..	...	...	...	...
45	Tavoy	29,018	2	3,731	5,148
MAGWE DIVISION.					
46	Thayetmyo ... ..	...	...	...	...
47	Allanmyo	12,511	1	1,919	1,856
48	Minbu	6,005	1	607	625
49	Salin ... ..	...	...	...	...
50	Magwe ... ..	...	...	...	...
51	Taungdwingyi ... ..	...	...	...	...
52	Yenangyaung	11,098	1	2,915	2,573
53	Chauk	12,830	1	7,315	8,183
54	Pakôkku ... ..	...	...	...	...

NATION.

(excluding Jails and Ports) of Burma during the year 1950—contd.

vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				No.
Total		Total.	Successful.			
			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(1)
40,916	20,458	4,748	2,958	1,318	4,276	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	33
4,101	4,101	978	305	429	882	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	35
4,418	4,418	662	496	166	662	36
4,880	4,880	492	229	263	492	37
7,173	7,173	1,140	514	535	1,049	38
4,067	4,067	2,097	918	676	1,746	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	40
5,934	5,934	1,432	661	285	1,019	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	42
19,974	6,658	1,821	1,466	231	1,791	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	44
8,879	4,439	1,567	1,318	217	1,535	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	46
3,775	3,775	536	145	328	499	47
1,232	1,232	323	84	108	192	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	51
5,488	5,488	850	334	452	814	52
15,498	15,498	3,841	1,021	2,772	3,795	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	54

STATEMENT NO. I (b).—Showing particulars of Urban Vaccinations

No.	Divisions and Towns.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.		
		Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
IRRAWADDY DIVISION—concl'd.					
30	Henzada	472	36,168	726	3,791
31	Myanaung ... ..	...	...	...	...
32	Kyangin ... ..	...	...	...	...
33	Myaungmya ... ..	...	...	...	...
34	Wakèma	96	3,123	291	828
35	Moulmeingyun ... ..	...	...	...	...
36	Maubin ... ..	...	3,756	43	451
37	Yandoon ... ..	...	4,388	...	690
38	Danubyu	91	6,033	210	525
39	Pyapôn	228	1,970	123	551
40	Kyaiklat ... ..	...	...	...	...
TENASSERIM DIVISION—concl'd.					
41	Thatôn	349	4,502	543	2,517
42	Kyaikto ... ..	...	...	...	...
43	Moulmein	30	18,153	1,104	12,902
44	Kawkareik ... ..	...	...	...	...
45	Tavoy	11	7,312	1,491	1,381
MAGWE DIVISION—concl'd.					
46	Thayetmyo ... ..	...	...	...	...
47	Allanmyo	22	3,240	102	68
48	Minbu	21	909	102	310
59	Salin ... ..	...	...	...	...
50	Magwe ... ..	...	...	...	...
51	Taungdwingyi ... ..	...	...	...	...
52	Yenangyaung	36	4,638	720	...
53	Chauk	43	11,657	305	554
54	Pakôkku ... ..	...	...	...	...

NATION.

(excluding Jails and Ports) of Burma during the year 1950—contd.

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons success- fully vaccinated per 1,000 of population,	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Vaccination Staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the Vaccina- tion Staff.	No.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.					
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(1)
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
100·00	3·24	175·25	2,219 9 4	5,002	0 7 1	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	33
100·00	12·94	125·97	1,619 4 0	1,179	1 5 11	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	35
100·00	1·30	79·24	1,021 13 0	705	1 7 2	36
100·00	0·03	49·57	1,542 1 0	492	3 2 2	37
100·00	3·81	198·77	1,839 8 8	1,259	1 7 4	38
93·47	8·73	151·48	2,048 14 0	1,869	1 1 6	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	40
94·09	27·36	92·65	3,191 12 8	1,562	2 0 8	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	42
100·00	21·02	44·19	14,393 15 0	2,895	4 15 6	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	44
98·65	25·14	104·28	6,705 5 0	3,026	2 3 5	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	46
97·10	3·22	48·04	2,208 8 0	601	3 10 9	47
63·58	17·03	48·96	1,074 9 0	294	3 10 5	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	51
100·00	15·52	138·22	1,849 3 0	1,534	1 3 3	52
99·95	2·75	319·56	1,700 14 0	4,100	0 6 8	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	54

STATEMENT NO. I (b).—*Showing particulars of Urban Vaccinations*

No.	Divisions and Towns.		Population of towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons	
					Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	MANDALAY DIVISION.					
55	Mandalay	.. ..	134,950	10	28,422	24,386
56	Maymyo	.. ..	16,586	1	2,833	2,541
57	Myitngè	.. ..	3,600	1	2,063	593
58	Kyauksè	.. ..	7,353	1	850	1,109
59	Meiktila	.. ..	8,830	1	1,765	1,622
60	Myingyan	.. ..	...	...	...	...
61	Nyaung-U	.. ..	...	...	...	...
62	Yamèthin	... ..	9,291	1	3,693	2,917
63	Pyinmana	... ..	17,656	1	1,678	1,448
64	Pyawbwè	... ..	...	...	...	...
	SAGAING DIVISION.					
65	Shwebo	... ..	11,286	1	3,729	3,631
66	Ye-U	... ..	...	...	...	...
67	Sagaing	... ..	14,127	1	1,698	1,432
68	Myinmu	... ..	5,072	1	1,028	954
69	Mônýwa	... ..	10,800	1	9,351	12,099
70	Bhamo	... ..	8,011	1	721	255
71	Myitkyina	... ..	7,328	1	681	635
72	Mawlaik	... ..	2,278	1	290	203
	Total	...	709,579	62	204,361	191,242
	FEDERATED SHAN STATES.					
73	Lashio	... ..	4,638	1	1,450	1,453
74	Taunggyi	... ..	8,652	1	867	770
75	Kalaw	... ..	3,621	1	706	474
76	Kengtung	... ..	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	16,911	3	3,023	2,697

NATION.

(excluding Jails and Ports) of Burma during the year 1950—contd.

vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				No.
Total.		Total.	Successful.			
			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(1)
52,808	5,280	12,545	6,540	4,805	11,408	55
5,374	5,374	1,034	498	201	701	56
2,656	2,656	401	185	216	401	57
1,959	1,959	435	241	109	350	58
3,387	3,387	612	123	192	315	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	61
6,610	6,610	749	231	293	600	62
3,126	3,126	775	156	344	528	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	64
7,360	7,360	470	309	56	408	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	66
3,130	3,130	433	103	290	393	67
1,982	1,982	495	103	375	478	68
21,450	21,450	2,066	295	481	776	69
976	976	366	217	82	308	70
1,316	1,316	199	127	28	155	71
493	493	186	24	119	143	72
395,603	51,789	56,713	23,430	20,753	45,573	
2,903	2,903	716	228	285	637	73
1,637	1,637	474	215	259	432	74
1,180	1,180	160	34	124	160	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	76
5,720	5,720	1,350	477	668	1,229	

STATEMENT NO. I (b).—*Showing particulars of Urban Vaccinations*

No	Divisions and Towns.			Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.		
				Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
(1)	(2)			(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
MANDALAY DIVISION— <i>concl'd.</i>							
55	Mandalay	...	...	116	41,159	3,537	6,653
56	Maymyo	...	...	322	4,340	91	2,470
57	Myitngè	...	...	1	2,255	283	790
58	Kyauksè	...	...	53	1,533	160	283
59	Meiktila	...	...	295	2,775	59	1,667
60	Myingyan	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Nyaung-U	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Yamèthin	...	...	68	5,861	1,949	1,700
63	Pyinmana	...	...	92	2,383	80	1,130
64	Pyawbwè	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGAING DIVISION— <i>concl'd.</i>							
65	Shwebo	...	...	26	6,890	1,541	993
66	Ye-U	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Sagaing	...	...	16	2,697	376	300
68	Myinmu	...	...	17	1,487	229	539
69	Mônýwa	...	...	290	19,384	667	1,295
70	Bhamo	...	...	18	610	84	233
71	Myitkyina	...	...	4	1,117	574	46
72	Mawlaik	...	...	3	307	29	7
Total				7,148	339,828	26,829	15,606
FEDERATED SHAN STATES— <i>concl'd.</i>							
73	Lashio	...	...	28	2,187	690	159
74	Taunggyi	...	...	...	1,163	155	1,008
75	Kalaw	...	...	...	1,020	...	1,020
76	Kengtung	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				28	4,370	845	2,187

NATION.

(excluding Jails and Ports) of Burma during the year 1950—concl'd.

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons success- fully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Vaccination Staff only	Average cost of each successful case performed by the Vaccina- tion Staff.	No.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.					
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(1)
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
91.79	10.25	110.74	25,398 13 0	14,945	1 11 2	55
98.46	4.87	47.75	5,209 13 0	792	6 9 4	56
100.25	19.32	190.00	...	684	...	57
91.62	12.80	69.36	3,732 0 0	510	7 5 0	58
99.37	5.32	42.36	3,171 5 0	374	8 7 8	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	61
88.11	46.84	274.35	1,045 0 0	2,549	0 6 7	62
77.31	6.38	34.44	2,075 1 0	608	3 6 7	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	64
91.89	26.13	172.69	1,167 6 0	1,949	0 9 7	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	66
94.24	15.69	54.43	2,213 12 4	769	2 14 0	67
100.00	24.16	139.39	...	707	...	68
43.69	3.69	135.61	3,348 10 4	1,443	2 5 2	69
88.51	22.28	48.94	2,436 8 0	392	6 3 5	70
79.49	53.59	99.48	2,818 5 0	729	3 13 10	71
78.14	9.67	75.50	...	172	...	72
91.94	11.97	102.04	1,34,602 5 0	72,402	131 2 4	
92.59	34.02	286.11	2,928 3 0	1,327	2 3 3	73
91.14	281.82	67.85	1,940 4 0	587	3 4 9	74
100.00	100.00	44.19	1,032 13 0	160	6 7 3	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	76
92.97	38.71	122.64	5,901 4 0	2,074	11 15 3	

